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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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26 April 1984

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PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL, PAULO EXCHANGE SPEECHES

MB060732 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], yesterday dined at the Costa do Sol Hotel, in Luanda, with Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo, Dino Matross, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for political and partisan work with the defense and security bodies. The two leaders exchanged speeches on the occasion.

[Begin Paulo recording] This visit has centered on the deepening of friendship between our two parties which was established in the common struggle against the fascist and colonialist regime of Salazar and Caetano and which has been developing through the leadership of a democratic Portugal and an independent and revolutionary Angola. This friendship, an expression of respect between the Portuguese and Angolan peoples, is the result of policies based on Marxism-Leninism and on proletarian internationalism.

Southern Africa today lives in a political climate of tension, provoked by the aggressive policies of the Republic of South Africa. The Angolan people's determination to defend independence and revolution and support Southern African liberation movements and the struggle of the Namibian and South African patriots have forced the South African regime to rethink its external regional policy by sitting at the table of negotiations.

Regarding the Accords already signed and their implementation, the People's Republic of Angola (?demands) the withdrawal of South African troops from the Angolan territory, the Cessation of South African support to the puppet UNITA group, and the creation of conditions favoring the implementation of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council. The application of this resolution demands a cease-fire between the belligerents, SWAPO and the South African regime, and the carrying out of free elections under UN supervision. Obviously, lasting peace and stability in Southern Africa require both the independence of Namibia and the elimination of apartheid as an extreme form of racism and a historical by-product of colonialism.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, dear comrades: In today's world we live in a climate of tension provoked by imperialism, particularly the United States and the NATO countries, which, in despair over the growing strength of the world social system

and of the democratic and anti-imperialism movements, results to the use of force and the threat of using force, to terrorism, and to psychological warfare to destabilize the socialist and progressive countries and to defeat the democratic and national liberation forces. This explains the foreign policy of arms escalation by the main imperialist countries, who are determined to obtain and increase military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. The recent deployment of U.S. medium range missiles in Europe as first strike weapons, whose importance lies in their proximity to the USSR borders, and their strategic position, constitutes a menace to peace and security in Europe and in the world at large.

Therefore, the MPLA-Labor Party supports the measures proposed by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization to maintain the military balance and preserve peace. Our party applauds the struggle taken up by the PCP in this field of international relations. The question of peace is a vital question for humanity as a whole and the struggle for peace is a priority duty which all forces share.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, dear comrades: Relations between the People's Republic of Portugal have not yet attained the desired level. [sentence as printed] The historical linguistic and cultural ties and the need for economic cooperation should lead to harmonious relations between the two countries. However, we have not always felt the political will on the part of the Portuguese Government for actions which would permit the strengthening of these ties. The facilities offered to puppet groups in Portugal and the campaign of misinformation on the Angolan situation conducted by members of the Portuguese media are two indicators which lead us to believe that there are still obstacles to a harmonious development of cooperation between Portugal and Angola. Thus, we have decided to reanalyze our cooperation with Portugal.

The MPLA-Labor Party salutes not only the efforts made by the PCP to publicize the situation in our country but also its efforts to strengthen cooperation and friendship between our people on a basis of mutual respect, equality, reciprocity of advantages. We are sure that your visit to the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto's fatherland, will further strengthen the friendship between our parties and peoples, which began during the common struggle against colonialism and facism, and which continues today in the struggle for democracy and socialism. [end Paulo recording]

In response, Dr Alvaro Cunhal underlined the relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCP and the need for rapprochement and improvement of relations between the Angolan and Portuguese governments.

[Begin Cunhal recording] Before anything else, on behalf of our delegation and the PCP I would like to express gratitude for the invitation which we have received to visit the People's Republic of Angola and for the opportunity we have to hold talks with the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party regarding your life, struggle, and achievements. What is taking place today in Angola is the

object of observation and interest for all people of the world. The Angolan revolution, and its attainment of independence is today an example which not only stimulates the revolutionary fervor and the liberation struggles of all peoples; it is an example whose victory will undoubtedly have profound repercussions not only in Africa but in the world at large. The interest of a socialist revolution in Africa, or of socialist revolutions in Africa, largely transcends the interests of the continent itself. Thus we Portuguese Communists and all revolutionary forces express active solidarity with our Angolan comrades, with the People's Republic of Angola, with the MPLA-Labor Party and its leaders, and of course with Comrade President Dos Santos who is absent, but whom I salute on behalf of our party.

In Portugal, as you all know, not all forces adopt the same stance. Despite Portugal's remarkable successes, we have been witnessing a process contrary to our people's interests for a long time now. This process will lead to the destruction of Portugal's democratic victories. The offensive against the democratic victories of the Portuguese nation is accompanied by its foreign policy of rapprochement with imperialist countries, by an ever growing submission to United States designs and a corresponding African policy by the Portuguese Government, particularly with regard to Angola, Mozambique and other African states.

We now witness in Portugal the utilization of the Portuguese territory by enemies of your people and country for anti-Angolan propaganda, what Comrade Paulo Dino Matross has defined as puppets, who present themselves as Angolans fighting for Angola but who ultimately are not more than instruments of imperialism against the People's Republic of Angola and against the interests of the Angolan people. As for our party, we have demanded from the Portuguese Government that such anti-Angolan activities be effectively forbidden in Portugal, and we insist measures be taken to end such activities. It is shameful for a country which liberated itself from fascism and which helped the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies to gain their national independence faster, to today allow its territory, its facilities, and its protection, to be used for anti-Angolan propaganda and action. We think that with regard our people and party's active solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and with the Angolan people a priority action is to end anti-Angolan activities in Portugal, so that Portugal may no longer be a base for anti-Angolan activities.

Our struggle lies with the struggle of the people's liberators, with the struggle which has reached every continent so that humanity might free itself of exploitation, misery and imperialist oppression. We feel that in the present situation it is becoming increasingly necessary to strengthen the ties of friendship, cooperation, and reciprocal solidarity among all revolutionary forces, which include socialist countries--especially the USSR and the other socialist countries, I only make a special reference to the USSR due to its importance in the international community--movements or national liberation, progressive countries, and workers in capitalist countries. We think that greater rapprochement, fraternity,

the reciprocal (?strength) of this force is an essential element in order to confront imperialism, namely U.S. imperialism, and to achieve on all continents the victory of the cause of liberation of the peoples.

Thus we think that in trying to increasingly strengthen the relations of solidarity and cooperation with the MPLA-Labor Party, we are also contributing to the struggle against imperialism, namely U.S. imperialism, through international solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces. U.S. imperialism is trying in all continents to turn back the wheel of history and, if possible, push the victorious revolutions back to a previous phase. In Portugal we struggle for peace, for those objectives common to the European peoples and the peoples of the world who have been protesting against the development of missiles, who are for the easing of tensions, against the arms race, and who support other common objectives. At the same time we also struggle for change in the Portuguese foreign policy so that Portugal may in the future have fraternal relations and defend and apply fraternal relations with all states in the globe, irrespective of political and social regime.

We want Portugal to take up a policy of peace and cooperation and we think that a change in the Portuguese foreign policy in this direction will contribute toward the preservation of peace. The relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCP are an expression, and perhaps at the moment the highest expression, of the friendly relations between the peoples of Portugal and Angola. These relations do not stand in the way or oppose relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Angola. In our country, we are struggling to have the Portuguese Government finally decide for political liberty, so that in its activities, in its initiatives, it observes those principles to permit, not only among the parties and the popular forces of Portugal and the MPLA-Labor Party, not only between the Portuguese and the Angolan peoples as such, but between the Portuguese and the Angolan states, the establishment of mutually advantageous relations, based on principles of equality and respect and reciprocity of advantages. [end recording]

These were the words of Dr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, during the dinner hosted yesterday in his honor at the Costa do Sol Hotel in Luanda.

CSO: 3442/323



REPORTAGE ON DOS SANTOS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Dos Santos, Spiljak Discuss Cooperation

MB051453 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Recorded report by correspondents (Artur Riscado) and (Arlindo Macedo) in Belgrade on 4 April]

[Text] While discussing Angolan-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and President Mikas Spiljak highlighted the great prospects for the relations between the two nations. Military and socioeconomic aspects were dealt with in great detail during the first round of government talks held in Belgrade.

On the occasion, the comrade president spoke to Mikas Spiljak and described the political and military situation in Angola. He also mentioned the recent accord which had come about at South Africa's request. The head of state stressed that this was the result of the growing successes of the young Angolan army on the battlefield against the invading army of the Pretoria regime. President Mikas Spiljak expressed Yugoslavia's full agreement with the stance taken by the People's Republic of Angola. The accord, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed, does not apply withdrawal from the anti-apartheid struggle, nor complacency with UNITA. Moreover, he gave assurances that this fragile peace is aimed at speeding up the process of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. The comrade president acknowledged the singularity and legitimacy of SWAPO as the honorable representative of the colonized people of Namibia.

The Angolan head of state also noted the parallel with the similar stance taken by Mozambique with South Africa for a cease-fire. He reiterated the stance of the two Portuguese speaking countries of Southern Africa in pursuing this policy, and, with the support of the frontline states, the struggle against apartheid, which was described as a factor causing tension in Southern Africa and a threat against the sovereign neighboring states.

Referring to internal Angolan problems during his talks with President Mikas Spiljak, the comrade president recalled the social and economic problems which have been caused by the war, and stressed the difficulty in supplying the areas affected, assisting the local residents, and normalizing their living



conditions. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the main areas in which there should be an increase of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia are education, health, and transport.

Mikas Spiljak, Yugoslav head of state, in response to the impromptu statement by the Angolan head of state during the talks yesterday, promised greater Yugoslav support for the Angolan efforts for the defense and general development of the country. Reiterating the Yugoslav support for the recent ceasefire accord in southern Angola, Mikas Spiljak stated that it is a sovereign right of our country--the People's Republic of Angola--to determine the means and methods of the struggle against apartheid. He also reaffirmed the Yugoslav support for Resolution 435 and SWAPO.

Meanwhile, in the framework of his visit to the SFRY, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning met with the Yugoslav head of government.

#### Dos Santos Meets Markovic

MB052020 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Talks between Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Dragoslav Markovic, the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, dominated yesterday's activities of the head of state during his visit to Yugoslavia.

The two leaders stressed the efforts made by each of the parties to strengthen the political relations between the two nations through a greater exchange of experiences between the two vanguard organizations. They also stressed they share the same basic principles of socialist development in the social, political, and economic fields, as well as on the most urgent international issues, notably within the Nonaligned movement. They noted that the socialist experience, particularly in Yugoslavia, was concrete proof of the social advantages of the political regime, and that this experience was important to the present and future tasks of the MPLA-Labor Party.

CSO: 3442/323

LUANDA REPORTS JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ROMANIA

MB100957 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The first round of official talks between Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and senior Polish officials began in Warsaw yesterday afternoon. According to our special reporters, during an official banquet given for the supreme Angolan leader by his Polish counterpart, General Jaruzelski, yesterday evening, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was decorated with the Polish sash of merit, one of that country's highest distinctions bestowed on friendly heads of state.

Today, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is expected to visit Krakow, one of the principal economic and cultural centers of Poland, where he will address a mass rally. The visit by the Angolan head of state to Poland is part of his tour of a number of countries of socialist Europe to reaffirm interparty solidarity and strengthen cooperation through the consolidation of friendship and mutual assistance.

It will be recalled that in Yugoslavia and Romania, countries which President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited earlier, the talks between the supreme leader of Angola and those countries resulted in important advances in political, economic, and commercial cooperation with the signing of agreements between the MPLA-Labor Party and those two countries in the fields of air and sea transport and trade.

At the end of the visit to Romania, a joint communique was signed, stating that the two sides examined bilateral and international issues. According to the document, the two sides underlined the positive evolution of cooperation in political, economic, social, cultural, and other fields of common interest, and the strengthening of cooperation between Angola and Romania in favor of peace, liberty, independence, and understanding among peoples.

Within the framework of broadening economic cooperation, the two heads of state examined the prospects for increasing the exchange and diversification of products and for increasing the exchange of technology in the fields of energy, petroleum, fisheries, agriculture, livestock, wood processing for industrial construction, and cadre training. The agreements signed in these fields were

strengthened with a [words indistinct] between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Romanian Communist Party for the 1984-85 period with a view to intensifying the relations between the two parties.

On examining the present complex international problems, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their common concern over tension between states due to the escalating arms race, the use of force and the threat of use of force, and the denial of self-determination so that peoples can choose the path of development they think best. The two statesmen noted that this situation was worsened by the prolonged world economic and financial crisis, which is shaking the foundations of a sinking society--capitalism--and affecting mainly the underdeveloped countries. The two presidents expressed the need to apply urgent and effective measures to end this situation and subsequently channel the resources used for military purpose to support [word indistinct] economic problems, particularly in underdeveloped countries, for a new world economic order.

On the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state reaffirmed their internationally defended stance on the conflict in the region, which is the application of resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council for the genuine independence of Namibia and the elimination of that most hideous political system--apartheid. The two statesmen examined the situation prevailing in other parts of the world, namely the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America, and spoke in favor of liberty and independence of peoples.

At the end of the visit made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Romania an invitation was made to the Supreme Romanian leader to visit the People's Republic of Angola.

CSO: 3442/323

## LE MONDE CITES SAVIMBI ON NEED TO NEGOTIATE

PM041100 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Apr 84 p 6

[Special correspondent Jean-Claude Pomonti dispatch: "'Nobody Can Gain Victory, So We Must Negotiate,' UNITA Chairman Savimbi Tells Us"]

[Excerpts] Jamba (southeastern Angola)--This name--which means elephant--cannot be found on any map, and refers only to a large village scattered in the shade of a dilapidated forest some 150 km north of the Namibian border. But we are likely to hear much more of it in the coming months, because it is from here that Jonas Savimbi has since 1979--with some success recently--been leading the most surprising guerrilla force in present-day Africa.

Driven out of Luanda in July 1975, some 5 months before Angola's independence, UNITA has resurfaced, particularly over the last 2 years, by means of backing up against Namibia and undoubtedly benefiting from South African logistical support. Its armed guerrillas today operate over two-thirds of Angolan territory, including the north, more than 1,000 km from Jamba, their "provisional capital." This time UNITA's chairman, Mr Savimbi, does not want to miss the bus. If the occasion arises, he wants to ensure that no agreement between Pretoria and Luanda takes shape at his expense. Initially, he wants to force President dos Santos' regime to negotiate with him.

His reasoning is simple. Once the South African military withdrawal from Angola is finished, which should be the case at the end of April, the MPLA, which is in power in Luanda, will only have one remaining reason to maintain a Cuban garrison on Angolan soil--the war against UNITA. Since the Americans and the South Africans link the Cubans' withdrawal to Namibian independence negotiations, there is only one way to restore peace in the region--an agreement between UNITA and the MPLA. "UNITA," Mr Savimbi stated Friday, 30 March, "will use every means to seek dialogue with the MPLA to put an end to the civil war which is ruining our country."

So UNITA intends to propose, in the first instance, the formation of a "national unity transition government," which will apparently be entrusted with organizing elections when the time comes. In order to achieve this, UNITA will approach the OAU member states--a good one-third of which are already favorable to it--and will undertake an information campaign. But if this appeal is not heard, it will change its tactics on the ground, abandoning "war in the bush and on the highways" in favor of attacking "the big cities."

In this connection, it is stated in a declaration by the UNITA Central Committee read by Jonas Savimbi on Friday on the occasion of a military parade, the 25 March attack on the coastal city of Sumbe (Novo Redondo) midway between Luanda and Benguela should be regarded as a "prelude."

Does Savimbi fear that his South African friends and the Americans are prepared to abandon him if Luanda makes substantial concessions to them? He denies it. "I have no proof," he told us, "that they are preparing to do that. I only want to remind them that I am involved in the negotiations. Let us call it a friendly reminder." Moreover, he paints a picture of the situation which is clearly favorable to his troops. UNITA also has firm support on the continent, including the open support of Morocco, Egypt, and Sudan, and the more discreet support of a dozen other countries, not to mention South Africa. It has its own resources: In 1983 the exploitation of diamonds under its control brought it some Fr30 million, and that of the forests nearly Fr4 million. But could it survive a break with Pretoria and, in its wake, with Washington?

Jonas Savimbi seems today to be acting as if the time has come to collect the dividends from the successes his men have scored on the ground. "We have been fighting for 8 years. Nobody can gain victory, so we must negotiate," he also stated on Friday, adding that there have already been contacts with the MPLA-- "whose Central Committee, for the most part, favors negotiations"--but that this is not the time to report the details.

"In 9 years, the MPLA has proved its inability to govern," he told us, after receiving, for 2 hours, about 20 journalists, including 12 chief editors of South African publications who had come from Pretoria. So today UNITA intends to offer a liberal alternative to the "Marxism-Leninism" flaunted by the MPLA-- "Senghor-style socialism," Savimbi says. Huge pictures of the academician, al-Nasir, and Nkrumah adorn the parade ground where the UNITA troops marched past on Friday in almost perfect order.

CSO: 3419/559

NORWEGIAN AID CHIEF DEFENDS PROGRAM AGAINST CRITICS

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 5 Mar 84 p 7

/Article by Dag Leraand: "Development Aid: Not Just a Matter of Money"/

/Text/ Gaborone, Botswana--One of the poorest countries in Africa at the time of independence in 1966, today Botswana is among the better-off African countries. Few countries in the world receive as much foreign aid per inhabitant as Botswana, which has been the main partner country for Norwegian development aid since 1972.

This year Norway will give 55 million kroner to Botswana. How effective has the assistance been? Can Botswana today manage to stand on its own feet, or not?

"That can be a political judgment for our authorities," believes Aril Eik, local representative of NORAD in Gaborone. He admits that in recent years Botswana has managed well economically, but stresses that it is still an underdeveloped country with an extremely vulnerable economy, and expensive to run because of its geography of scattered settlements.

"There are many criteria which have to be evaluated before anyone can say if the job is done, if it is time to pull out: income level, social conditions--it's difficult to draw the line."

Eik points out that there continue to be many unfulfilled needs in Botswana, and that NORAD would have no problem putting to use a yearly budget twice as large. After having virtually completed its work in the roadmaking sector and in health services, Norwegian assistance to Botswana is now on the point of being reorganized, with greater emphasis on rural community development, among other things.

Useful Assistance

Ranwedzi Nengwekhulu, who teaches political science at the university in Botswana, stressed to ARBEIDERBLADET in Gaborone that the Norwegian assistance to the country has led to very good and important results in the sectors of roadmaking and health services. Both these parts of the Norwegian aid have improved the living conditions for people in rural communities.

"There continues to be a great need for efforts in the rural community," Nengwekhulu feels and points out that Gaborone has one of the highest population increases in the world, which reflects the conditions in the rural districts. In this connection he praises Norwegian assistance for its focus on the little man, the poorest.

The upshot of the solid economic growth Botswana has experienced for many years is that the country is one of the most prosperous in all Africa. Revenue from the diamond mines has contributed especially to this development, with the result that today Botswana can, if necessary, get along without foreign assistance. A good 40 percent of the development budget continues to be made up of aid from outside, but even if the national development plans say that the revenue from the mining industry will go towards developmental efforts which will benefit the masses, Nengwekhulu claims that this does not happen to a sufficiently large degree. He asks for greater transfers of funds from the mining sector to the rural communities and especially to small-scale industry, which Botswana lacks almost entirely. At the same time he criticizes the significant item of expenditure which subsidies to the cattle trade compose. It is a lot of money which goes to a few cattle owners--over 70 percent of the cattle (altogether nearly 3 million animals) is owned by less than 5 percent of the inhabitants. So the subsidies end up in the pockets of a small minority, and the poor with few animals get the smallest piece of the subsidy cake.

#### Political Will

The underlying idea of assistance operations is that the country which receives the help will gradually be put into a position to take charge of the various projects by itself and make itself independent of assistance.

"From the very first development plans there has been an utterly clear objective in Botswana, too. Extraction of the diamond deposits would be a way to obtain revenue for social development and growth. But Botswana has made itself vulnerable to neocolonialism, since its development relies on a constantly increasing use of natural resources and since the effort to improve the living conditions of the masses does not correspond to the rate of development."

These are the words of Oystein Tveter, NORAD's local representative in Botswana for 4 years, up until the autumn of 1982. Tveter calls for more political thinking in Norwegian assistance operations, the will and the ability to place aid in a wider context.

He believes that we have been too one-sidedly absorbed by the technical aspect of development help and insufficiently concerned with whether the help contributes to advancing an economic and social development for the benefit of the poor groups in the population. There has been a tendency to construe everything which has to do with political and socioeconomic approaches to problems as something which should preferably be kept out of circulation. There ought to be a discussion for our presence in several countries, a necessary political foundation for evaluations.



## Angola

Tveter stresses that he feels Norwegian assistance to Botswana has been useful and effective, and he does not support any reduction in aid to the country. Botswana's geopolitical position and dependence on South Africa make our continued presence necessary.

"But I find it atrociously unfair that aid to Botswana is increased while at the same time assistance to the neighboring country of Angola practically doesn't exist. Botswana which inspite of everything receives so much help from friendly, rich Western nations, a country it's so popular to help. While in Angola there are 600,000 human beings on the run in their own country, from drought, invasion and war. I have seen people there come to health clinics after having lived for days and weeks on grass and roots, who collapse and die. The distress and the needs in Angola are so enormous that it's impossible to compare with the conditions in Botswana. Nevertheless, generally speaking Norway does not give assistance to Angola."

12327

CSO: 3639/90



NEW DEPARTMENT IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 24 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Francine Masabarakiza and Juvenal Nzeyimana: "A New Department at the Ministry of Finance; Department of Administrative Revenues and Portfolio"]

[Text] Under the terms of Decree No. 100/3, dated 26 January 1984, the Ministry of Finance has been reorganized, and among other developments within its family, has seen the birth of a new department, called Management of Administrative Revenues and Portfolio.

As one of its duties, the newly created department will see to the proper channeling of administrative income of all sorts, in close cooperation with those departments which collect this income; it will look into legislation aiming to foster maximum collection of revenues; it will manage government investments, looking after the state's interests in both state-run enterprises and joint economic ventures, as well as the collection of dividends; and finally it will oversee the work of the accountants and the CPAs who take in the administrative revenue.

During an interview which Minister of Finance Edouard Kadigiri gave to LE RENOUVEAU, he explained the grounds for and the reasons behind this reorganization, noting in particular the low rate of revenue collection and the insufficient and/or faulty tax base.

Mr Kadigiri first presented a short historical account of the activities of the Ministry beginning in 1978.

Before 13 October 1978 there was a single ministry--that of Economic and Financial Affairs. After that date, this ministry was split up into the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Finance.

Since that time there has been no official text regulating and clarifying the structure and functions of the new Ministry of Finance.

Later, at its sessions of 4 April and 20 May 1982, and again at its recent meeting of 25 January 1984, the Council of Ministers was informed of the bill concerned with the restructuring of the Ministry of Finance. The bill materialized with the signing of the decree of 26 January 1984.

Speaking of the reasons which motivated the introduction of the new department, Mr Kadigiri first made a distinction between three categories of fiscal receipts: the direct taxes collected by the Department of Taxation, the indirect taxes collected by the Customs Department and the administrative revenues.

Administrative revenues are those collected by the Administration, generally to pay for the services rendered by it to the users and beneficiaries of public services. They are allocated chiefly to the Ministry of Agriculture (Departments of Agronomy and of Waters and Forests), and to the offices of Land Titles, Public Health and Postal Services. These administrative revenues are collected by the CPAs and by other accountants. Their value represents about five percent of the Ways and Means Budget.

In fact, Mr Kadigiri admitted that the collection of the latter category of revenues has not lived up to the expectations of the ministerial authorities. It is, he stressed, a type of revenue which has a rather marginal place in the overall budget of the state; the low rate of tax monies collected in 1982 amounted for the first time to 60 percent of the predicted total.

It seems that since that time the CPAs and other accountants employed by the Department of Accountancy, which deals mainly with the strict application of the general ruling on public accountancy, have not been sufficiently forceful in recovering the tax monies owed to the state.

According to Mr Kadigiri, the second reason is the inadequate and/or faulty tax base. In this regard Mr Kadigiri confirmed that the staff members responsible are not looking closely enough at the type of revenue that would need to be created or are neglecting those services which have been earmarked to generate taxes for the state.

This department is therefore quite clearly one that has come into existence in very timely fashion, since it will endeavor to fill in the tax gap by working in close collaboration with the Inspector General of Finances and the Department of Accountancy, as well as with all the administrative services concerned with gathering this type of revenue.

The second component of the new department, after Administrative Revenues, is the Portfolio. By definition, the Portfolio of the State, or of any business establishment, represents for the state the different investments that the state has made in the various para- or semi-public corporations or in the areas of public, private or national law. But it may also include the investments held by the state in certain financial institutions of regional or international character. This is the case, for example, with Burundi's capital investments in the BDEGL (Development Bank of the Great Lakes States), the ADB and the IFC (International Finance Corporation).

Also, and frequently within the framework of the community, Burundi will be able to invest in the financing of an industrial undertaking of regional character.

Mr Kadigiri pointed out, in continuing his interview, that, until the present time, the interests of the state have been followed up rather laxly by the Ministry of Finance itself, by the so-called Ministers of Oversight in these corporations and by the representatives of the Government in these corporations. Thus there has been no service to centralize information and data or to maintain the investment titles.

Thus the new department will draw up the inventory of all the corporations in which the state has invested capital and will issue a report on them. It will also assume the responsibility for gathering together all the investment titles held by the state, which are at present scattered around at several different ministries. In addition, the department will have to establish an on-going surveillance of the profit-earning capacity of the various enterprises in both economic and financial domains, so that when necessary it can notify the proper authorities to arrange to withdraw in time from any business enterprises which are clearly not turning a profit. The department also has the power to suggest that the authorities purchase shares in private corporations.

In conclusion Mr Kadigiri brought up the problem of the dilatory payment of dividends owed to the state. The department will thus also concern itself with following the progress of corporation stocks in which the state has invested, in order that it may receive the dividends accruing to it in good time.

RPP SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PROBLEMS

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 22 Mar 84 p 4

[Interview with the unnamed secretary general of the People's Rally for Progress; date and place not specified]

[Text] Last 4 March, the RPP [People's Rally for Progress] celebrated its fifth anniversary with popular rejoicing. In the half a decade of its existence since being established in Dikhil in 1979, the RPP has come a long way. The thought of all those years gone by led us to be concerned about the RPP's state of health. It happens that despite a situation described as generally satisfactory, there have been a number of disturbing failures (a deplorable financial situation, opposition by the people to change, and so on) in the engine of the great "people's ship." It was in connection with those jolts, which are causing the helmsman to maneuver the vessel rigidly, that we wanted to clarify the situation through an interview with the party's secretary general.

[Question] The RPP has just celebrated its fifth anniversary. Can you tell us quickly what the results of those 5 years have been?

[Answer] At the start, after the RPP was established in Dikhil on 4 March 1979, the party gradually set up all its institutions. As the party chairman had emphasized in Dikhil, the RPP had two basic tasks. First, work was necessary to motivate the masses and build national awareness. Second, it was necessary to lead the masses to participate through the party in the country's socioeconomic, political, and cultural development.

Once those institutions were in place, the objectives were communicated to the Central Committee and the people's branches, where they were well received by the masses. Five years later, the party is seeing its objectives achieved. On the socioeconomic level, a great deal of progress has been made. In the cultural field, following difficult and long-term work, the party's cultural committee has organized cultural events in which the entire population has participated. I can therefore conclude by saying that the party's results, after 5 years, are very satisfactory.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, despite the satisfactory situation you have just described, certain problems within the party remain. During the Central Committee's meeting in Arta last December, you suggested that the party was experiencing a slowdown in its activities. To what is that slowdown due?

[Answer] That is correct. There is a degree of slowing down, and it is due quite simply to the fact that in general, the citizen who was once active in the struggle for independence now feels that his or her role has ended. It is felt that party responsibilities are now incumbent on party officials only, whereas in fact, the participation and effort of each citizen are essential to the country's growth and development. The struggle is not over--quite the contrary. It has simply changed in nature and taken on a new form, and it promises to be very difficult. The road ahead is quite long, and we need courage, clearheadedness, and unremitting work.

In addition to that slackening of activity, the party is also experiencing what we can call a financial crisis due to the fact that its members, and especially its officials, are behind in their dues. Proof can be seen in the fact that the chief of state decided a few months ago to take 30 million from the national budget.

[Question] In that case, can it be said that some discontent exists within the party in that connection?

[Answer] No, there is absolutely no discontent. But this irregularity in the matter of dues for operating the party leads us back to what I have already told you.

Citizens who still consider themselves party members are no longer paying dues because they feel that their dues are no longer of any use to the party.

[Question] But Mr Secretary General, is it not true that a mass party always depends for its operation on the financial efforts of its members?

[Answer] Of course, the RPP must operate with its own funds, which in principle are provided by the masses. But as I said just a moment ago, the citizens feel in good faith that their financial support of the party is not necessary, since the RPP itself is run by the state.

[Question] In other words, Mr Secretary General, the masses feel that the RPP is a state-controlled party.

[Answer] That is more or less correct. And that is why, not only in Arta last December but also on many occasions during the many visits to the branches, party officials have constantly reminded the citizens that members have a duty to pay their dues. The officials must also realize that the party must not live off of public funds or the national budget--it must be supported from its own funds, which must come from its members, not from the government.

[Question] One more thing, Mr Secretary General: it would seem from some reports that Central Committee and even Politburo officials are not paying their party dues.



[Answer] I have no complaints about the regularity of the members of the Politburo. Those officials pay their dues all at once--on 1 January every year. As far as delinquent members of the Central Committee are concerned, we did not fail to remind them of their duty at the last meeting in Arta.

Following that financial faltering, and as a result of our warning in Arta, it seems that the situation has improved. Recently, moreover, several high officials, and especially government officials, after being criticized by the politicians for their lack of interest in or lack of goodwill toward the party, have paid their dues. As a result, I repeat, the party's financial situation is more satisfactory than it was a few months ago.

[Question] You just mentioned that there was faltering within the party. Does not that kind of weakness influence the rank-and-file member's motivation? Is it not a bad example on the part of some party officials?

[Answer] Yes, of course. And it is even a very bad example. In that connection, the Central Committee has unanimously adopted a decision allowing a final deadline and warning any members who might be delinquent to do their duty to the party. When that deadline expires, we will be forced to enforce the party rules calling for the expulsion of any member more than 3 months behind in his dues. In that way, we will make up for that faltering within the party.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, many party officials also hold quite important government posts. You yourself, for example, are in charge of Djibouti's diplomacy. Do you feel that holding multiple offices is effective as far as the smooth operation of the government is concerned?

[Answer] I don't think it constitutes a hindrance. But one can say that there is a lack of time. But in any case, there are other bodies to see to the party's functioning: the Permanent Secretariat, for example, operates regularly every day. There are also the branches, each of which has its own committee and its permanent commissions. Along with that, there are two national commissions (for culture and the press) through which the leaders establish the main outlines of the country's policy and settle those issues at the highest level. So I repeat that holding multiple offices is in no way a hindrance to the party.

[Question] In Arta recently, the Central Committee approved the teaching of Arabic in the national school system. How will that be introduced?

[Answer] As you said, the decision reached is a decision reflecting the policy laid down by the party. Incidentally, the party decision has been confirmed by another decision, this one reached by the government when it met following the Central Committee meeting in Arta. For the moment, the decision is still at the political level.

A committee of high-level experts from the Arab League and ALECSO [Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization] is expected in Djibouti in the near future to confer with education officials concerning the technical aspects of introducing Arabic, which is to have the same standing as French. I

would like to take this opportunity to explain something and correct certain erroneous interpretations that I have heard here and there.

The fact is that Arabic is not going to replace French, but it will be in addition to the latter, which we inherited from colonization and which, for that matter, our government uses as its official language.

[Question] Do you feel that the government was unanimous on the subject of Arabic?

[Answer] You know, unanimity in the government is a matter of course. Regardless of what idea is put forward by a particular minister, there is naturally a majority that decides within the government, and it is then up to each minister to see to the enforcement of any decision adopted.

11798

CSO: 3419/546

PRAGMATISM OF RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA NOTED

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Unfailing Pragmatism"]

[Text] Ethiopian-Djibouti cooperation is linked with the--oh, so ancient-- history of the port of Djibouti and the railroad. The recent official visit to Djibouti by Ethiopian Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and that to Ethiopia in March 1981 by Djibouti President El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon bear witness to the very close ties maintained by the two countries.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation, the general agreement on transportation, the railroad treaty, the agreement on the establishment of the Ethiopian-Djibouti Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, and, lastly, the trade agreement, are the products of balanced and profitable exchange between the two countries.

Cooperation between Ethiopia and Djibouti is characterized by pragmatism. It is no secret that economic interdependence forces them to show intelligent understanding.

Ethiopia relies on the port of Djibouti to a great extent for its imports and exports, and Djibouti depends on Ethiopia for its food imports despite the stated desire of the president of the republic to free the country of that dependence. The PK 20 Project is one illustration of this.

The political will demonstrated by the Ethiopian Government to bring about the voluntary return of its nationals living in Djibouti territory has created a new dynamic in relations between the two countries. A humane solution has been found for the tragedy involving 10,000 people, and efforts are still underway to find a solution for the other category of refugees: those calling themselves "political refugees."

Since independence, the Republic of Djibouti has stated its desire to cooperate with all countries and particularly those on its borders. The slogan "Djibouti, land of meetings and exchanges" is appropriate in that connection.



The region was aflame with war when the brandnew Republic of Djibouti extricated itself from a little over a century of colonization. Political tact and active neutrality have prevailed to keep the country out of the madness of war.

That "Realpolitik" is now recognized as being a good thing for the development of the peoples in the Horn of Africa. Today the peoples of our region aspire to live in peace. Airplanes, tanks, and guns do not feed people, but rather plunge their very weak economic potentialities into a state of destitution. Weapons are extremely expensive, and arms merchants of every description have no scruples about selling their engines of death. There is reason to ask oneself whether it would not be preferable to use those wasted millions--not to say billions--of dollars on projects that have the merit of filling empty stomachs.

On the basis of actual experience, it can be said that the peoples in the Horn of Africa are tired of doctrinal verbiage and pointless flights of oratory that produce only indifference and opposition to change. In one of my dreams one day, I saw the peoples of our region digging, shoveling, plowing, and hammering. The battlefields were being transformed into worksites where cranes replaced tanks and the noise of jackhammers replaced that of guns. But a little more political realism will be required before my dream becomes a reality.

The utopias of the past are no longer attractive to the "despoiled," and the harsh reality of economic bankruptcy has won out over excessive verbalism. Small as it is, the Republic of Djibouti provides an example of the fact that a universe of peace and understanding is better than the sputtering of machine-guns.

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CSO: 3419/546

## NATIONAL GENDARMERIE REPORTS CRIME STATISTICS

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 15 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] The 1983 National Gendarmerie statistics, which are interesting on several counts, include some very significant figures that paint a picture of lawbreaking and criminality in our country. While voluntary homicide is rare, the dramatic increase in serious traffic violations is resulting in ever-increasing numbers of fatal accidents...

Gendarmerie activity has been increasing continually over the last 4 years. On looking at these statistics, the first fact that becomes apparent is that serious crime is still low in the Republic of Djibouti.

In 1983 only four voluntary homicides were reported. On the other hand, voluntary assaults and batteries reported went up from 235 in 1982 to 357 in 1983, while theft has been constantly increasing, going from 291 to 326. The gendarmerie brigades appear to have been quite effective, since 271 of the 326 thefts investigated were solved, producing a success rate on the order of 83 percent.

There has been little or no increase in drug offenses, while cases having to do with new forms of illicit activity are rising at a disquieting rate: swindling, confidence rackets, violations of the laws pertaining to checks.

### The Sea: New Field of Enforcement and Regulation

The gendarmerie has made efforts in new directions, carrying enforcement activity into the regulation of public health and offenses involving pollution, especially ocean pollution.

This latter type of offense, a veritable plague in the modern world, may soon be effectively combatted, thanks to the recent establishment of the Maritime Provostry and its expertise in all matters relating to the sea.

In 1982 police traffic records showed a resurgence of serious traffic offenses, accompanied by a major increase in the number of victims of traffic accidents. The total number of violations recorded increased from 11,047 in 1982 to 12,711 in 1983. Serious offenses that resulted in accidents and traffic tickets increased over the same period from 2,769 to 4,344.

Gendarmerie enforcement activity has resulted in the reduction of accidents with injury from 100 to 88; the numbers of killed and injured have declined, respectively, from 26 to 17 and from 211 to 139.

#### The Gendarmerie: New Activities

The number of cases handled by the economic and fiscal police increased from 494 in 1982 to 788 in 1983. It has identified 19,238 persons who may have violated penal code provisions, and 68 of them were sought out for various offenses. It has collected 19,733,700 Djibouti francs in fines.

#### Major Objective: Prevention

But the crime rate continues to go up. While serious crime remains low, there is a need to intensify the war against certain forms of serious crimes such as theft, which is constantly increasing.

An upcoming recruitment campaign which should significantly increase the number of active duty personnel in the brigades will facilitate improved surveillance, which in turn will enhance the gendarmerie's capacity to prevent crime. The field of prevention will be the major focal point of the gendarmerie in 1984. The corps will also fully maintain the efforts already under way to reduce the incidence of traffic violations.

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CS0: 3419/545

## DANISH REPORTER VISITS ERITREAN REBELS' UNDERGROUND SOCIETY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Mar 84 p 5

/Article by Jorgen Siegumfeldt: "In the Shade of the MIG-Trees"/

/Text/ The partisans in northern Eritrea have built an entire society in the dry and windblown rocky valleys which previously were visited only by hardy nomads. There are schools, factories and a hospital--and everything functions outside of the money-based economy of the rest of the world.

Orota--We drive at night. And rest during the day--in any case, to the extent that it is possible to rearrange night and day. But there is good enough reason. And that comes from the all-too-blue heaven: the Ethiopian MIG-fighter planes.

It is a good distance from the actual front. But the Eritrean partisans who are fighting for independence from Ethiopia must live with the threat from the air. And that has become a part of daily life. The ubel tree which gives off a heavy drone when the wind blows through its leaves, has been rechristened. Because of the sound, today it is called the MIG-tree.

We drive through a narrow valley where people live in huts under the trees. Suddenly there is a woman standing and waving her hands and pointing up in the air. Our driver is not in doubt. He immediately drives the car under a tree. Simultaneously we see how everything living seemingly disappears from the valley without a trace.

#### Own Medicine Factory

Shortly thereafter, everything is over. People emerge from the huts and life continues as before. Occasionally one plane or another drops bombs, but with little precision. The most effect is on the nomads with their camels and sheep.

But undeniably, it must be difficult to see whether there is any life at all in these god-forsaken mountain valleys. Even before the onset of the drought which began 5 years ago, this was not a place where living people settled. The hardy nomads passed through. So did a single caravan of traders. But conditions were too harsh for the permanent residents.

But it is precisely its inaccessibility which has made the area attractive for the Eritrean independence movement, the EPLF /Eritrean People's Liberation Front/. In 1981, when it needed to build up a relatively secure base area, the Orotta region was chosen. The valleys in the low mountains were so narrow that it was difficult to be able to bomb them.

And how does one find a bomb target from the air when the camouflage is so perfect that visitors down on the ground also think that there are no people here? The entrance down to one of the countless underground compartments is under a tree--invisible from the rutted track in the valley. And if one climbs up in the rocks in order to get an overview, it is only by sheer accident that one discovers that there are in fact spacious dwellings built up under the sides of the mountain--impossible to see until one is standing at the entrance.

In this manner the EPLF has made an entire region habitable. In these rugged valleys is the refugee camp, Solomona, which has residences, schools, and other facilities, and contains about 12,000 people. One entire valley contains about 3,000 Ethiopian prisoners of war; in another valley, for example, is the partisans' information department, with printing plants, photography and film departments, and so on.

If one drives in another direction in the low mountains, one ends up in the factory valley. Here, bullet cartridges are melted down into metal for which there is a great need in local production. All plastic waste ends up here in a large barrel, from which it is cycled further until it is finished as revolutionary plastic sandals in all the prevalent sizes. There is an Italian machine here which makes perfect sanitary napkins--better than those which can be purchased in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, confided a knowledgeable source. And in woodworking factories, collapsible chairs--of the Danish meeting-hall style--among other things, are made.

If one is surprised to see this relatively developed technology located out in the middle of nature, then one is really in for a shock upon suddenly finding oneself in a hospital in another valley. And it is neither the local nor the regional, but the EPLF's own national hospital--that is, the service hospital for all of Eritrea and its 3.5 million inhabitants.

And even though this hospital also is spread out in countless small buildings hidden up under the side of the mountain, everything is here. Completely modern operating rooms, eye and dental clinics--yes, they have even established their own production of medicine, where the most basic drugs are made for the war against malaria, for example, which is difficult to control.

#### Timely Mail Delivery

And under those trees where houses are not built or tents are not pitched, there are motor vehicles. Clearly, without means of transportation, things could not have succeeded. Large convoys come from the Sudan, and many smaller shipments are transshipped from the Orotta area. And the Sahel Desert has not made transportation problems lesser. In many valleys there is no water in the wells, and the precious drops are carried in large tanker trucks.

It is also out here--in the Solomona camp--that a good portion of the sacks of wheat ended up. They are distributed among the Eritrean civilian population by the National Church's Emergency Help organization. In the Sudanese port of Port Sudan they were unloaded by longshoremen who sang work songs in order to keep the process going. After being transported by truck to Solomona, they are collected by women who, without a murmur, lug the heavy sacks away on their backs--and out to the tents and bread-baking.

Up to now the basic necessities have more or less been met. But only the most urgent needs. Children and adults get something to put in their stomachs, but the food is not variable. This uniformity means that the children lack vitamins, which renders them nearly defenseless against diseases. There are only a few who die directly of hunger, but over 50 percent of the children die anyway before reaching the age of five. And that is primarily attributable to their diet.

Nonetheless, one cannot help being surprised over the optimism and enthusiasm which reigns supreme over everything in this area. Everyone seemingly helps everyone else. All vehicles are transportation for whomever has need. Food, and occasionally clothing, is distributed through the Eritreans' own assistance organization, ERA /Eritrean Relief Association/. School and doctor services are available. And taxi chauffeurs who drive around in the "liberated area" also bring the mail with them, which is distributed further through friends and acquaintances.

And thus everything functions basically without money. In the literal sense, there is not a barter economy because many have nothing to give in exchange. But a society functions nonetheless--in the shade of the MIG-trees.

12578

CSO: 3613/119

VANS TO BOOST AKUAFO CHECK SYSTEM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text] SEVENTY out of 150 Nissan patrol vans imported by the government for commercial banks involved in the Akuafo Cheque system to operate mobile banks in the rural areas were yesterday presented to three commercial banks by Mr Kofi Acquaaah-Harrison, Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives.

The 70 diesel drive vans imported through the Auto Parts Limited which have 10 per cent spare parts accompanying them cost about £33 million including handling charges.

The Ghana Commercial Bank had 53 of the vans, the Rural Banks of Bank of Ghana had 12 whilst Barclays Bank had five.

Making the presentation, Mr Acquaaah-Harrison said the importation of the vans was a positive manifestation of the PNDC's determination to serve the rural majority who create the wealth of this nation.

He noted that the absence of financial resources in the rural areas is the cause of the acute hunger that threatens the nation.

The Secretary observed that it is not enough to create banks in the rural areas when the people have no source of using the money made available to them.

He re-emphasised the government's determination to solve the rural problem and said the farmers of Ghana have, for the first time since independence, now had a government which recognises their importance in the national effort.

The administrative manager of Auto Parts Limited, Mr C. A. Quaye, said his company realised the importance of the assignment given them in the national Economic Recovery Programme and therefore undertook it with all the seriousness it deserved.

He promised that his company would be ready to serve the nation whenever they are required to do so.



In his speech, the acting Secretary for Trade and chairman of the Akuafo Cheque Planning Committee, Mr Ato Ahwoi, recalled the promise of the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt. Lt. Rawlings when he introduced the Akuafo Cheque System at Tepa in August 1982 that no farmer would be made to travel more than 10 miles to get to a bank and said the import of the promise was that a bank should be located at places at most 20 kilometres from each cocoa society.

"An alternative is for the banks to move to the cocoa villages through mobile banking," he emphasised.

This, he said, was why the government had imported the vans for use by the banks.

Mr Ahwoi revealed that one year after the introduction of the bank system to farmers six per cent of their cocoa incomes are saved whilst civil and public servants save virtually none of their salaries.

"Yet we are made to believe that cocoa farmers are not saving. If even they are not saving there must be a reason. The statistics indicate that the nearer a farmer is to a bank the more he saves whilst farmers farthest away from banks withdraw all their monies," he pointed out.

The Secretary noted that if a farmer has to travel 10 kilometres to a bank to queue for two weeks, "pay ¢500 to unpatriotic bank officials before he gets his cocoa money, there is no point for him to save some of the money so that if he wants to withdraw it he goes through the same process."

CSO: 3400/821



## TUC LEADERSHIP ACCUSED OF POWER PLAY AT WORKERS' EXPENSE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7-9 Mar 84

[Editorial: "28th Year Lessons"]

[7 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] AS we enter the 28th year of Ghana's independence, one group which need a solid and clear message to guide their future are the leaders of the TUC. They must get it straight that no one can lead Ghanaian workers along a course of falsehood and deceit any longer and expect to get away with it. We urge the TUC leaders to ask themselves the following question and answer it for themselves: Why was the TUC of the First Republic such a positive and progressive national force whilst the succeeding leaderships of the TUC failed to make the labour movement what it had been before them.

We wish to assist in answering the question. The TUC in the First Republic was so dynamic and progressive because its leaders did not seek to use the labour movement to create a power base for themselves. Those leaders steered clear of a course of personal power and instead made the labour movement an organization through which the Government recognized the workers as trustworthy partners in tackling the serious challenges of post-independence economic development. Wherever they were, the workers took the issue of production as people who recognized that it rested on their shoulders to prove to the world that Ghana was truly capable of self-rule. The support which the workers, led by the TUC, gave to the post-independence Government thus became an act of faith--an act of faith in the sense that the workers had put their weight behind the struggle for independence and were prepared to share fully with the government the responsibilities of self-rule.

To the pleasant surprise of many Ghanaians and to the amazement of most foreign observers, Ghanaian workers rose to the tasks of the post-independence national construction programme. They proved equal to the Government's rapid industrialization and agricultural development drive. As each new industry and new organization came up, workers went into the jobs committedly with unskilled hands transforming themselves into highly skilled workers on the job.

In recognition of the frontline role of the labour movement, the Nkrumah Government left no stone unturned to give workers the dignity which they deserved

--the dignity of labour became a banner of the national leadership. The TUC had a strong voice in the organs of State and its leader was given a seat in the Cabinet to ensure that workers were consulted in the running of the nation. Every care was taken to see the workers' productive efforts reflected in their new standards of life. The workers became beneficiaries of the fruits of their labour, and the Government brooked no nonsense in protecting rights and interests of the labour movement.

After 1966, with the inset of reaction in the national government, the TUC leadership became a field mostly for opportunists, perhaps to match the opportunism of the reactionaries in power. The TUC leaders knew how to talk sweet to both the workers and the succeeding governments, in a clever game of making themselves indispensable to both sides in order to maintain themselves in power. The TUC was no more what it had been, to the extent that the Government was able even to abolish it altogether. Workers of Ghana can no longer be taken for such a ride--the revolution has made sure of that.

It is for this reason that we abhor the game of deceit which the new TUC leadership seems to be interested in playing with workers. We oppose the unbeneficial course of confrontation which some TUC leaders want to take with the revolutionary process--all clearly aimed at entrenching themselves in power. This game of TUC leaders taking advantage of workers' expectations is to seek their own power interests is not new. It has never brought any benefits to the workers. And now that the revolution has given even greater recognition to the labour movement and put workers at the very core of decision making, we will oppose any move by any TUC leader to use the workers for his own designs. The TUC leadership must enter Ghana's 28th year of self-rule telling the truth to workers.

Where did the TUC leaders fail? What should they have done? And which course should they take? These must be examined.

[Editorial: "28th Year Lesson (2)"]

[8 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] YESTERDAY we posed the following questions:

Where did the TUC leaders fail? What should they have done? And what course must they take? The present TUC leadership committed its biggest failure by closing the 27th year of Ghana's independence with an amazing act, amazing because it is almost completely counter-productive for the workers' interests: this is the demand for a ¢300 minimum wage. This demand reflects a most superficial analysis of the causes of the problems facing workers--it is as if the TUC leaders do not feel that they have any part to play in helping the Government to find solutions for these problems in the interest of workers, but are rather more interested in using the problems to cause acrimony.

It is also clear that neither the rank and file of workers nor their local union officers were consulted by the TUC leaders to hear their views before the minimum wage decision was taken at the TUC headquarters. If this had been done, perhaps the ¢300 minimum wage mistake would have been avoided.

The failure to consult the workers was a mistake because if they had been consulted, workers would have produced the facts of their various Collective Agreements to prove that it is suicidal for workers themselves if anyone insisted on a ₦300 minimum wage. The Collective Agreement reflects the financial realities of each organization, and it is arrived at after bargaining in which the workers appreciate that what has been agreed upon for the year is what their organization can afford without collapsing. That is why although there is no ceiling on maximum wages and although what the workers get after bargaining is almost invariably less than they would have wished, they go along with whatever the Collective Agreement prescribes, with the hope that the company's financial position may improve to give them more later.

#### Redundancies

So, obviously, you cannot talk of raising the minimum wage without considering how it would affect individual organizations. And the Government cannot order a rise in the minimum wage without considering whether individual organizations can pay it. If the various Collective Agreements should be a guide, it is very clear that no organization or company in this country is capable of paying its workers a ₦300 minimum wages--i.e. about ₦9,000 basic salary a month for the least paid worker, apart from over-time, housing allowance, transport allowance, tools allowance, et cetera, and Social Security contributions--and be able to retain more than 10 workers.

In this regard, it is remarkable that in his speech at the national consultative meeting held in Accra last month, the TUC Secretary-General, Mr A. K. Yankey, stated that one of his reasons for proposing the ₦300 minimum wage is to prevent redundancies! It would be interesting to know even one organization in this country which is capable of apying this minimum wage without laying off some of its workers.

The second mistake of the TUC leaders was their failure to give due consideration to the causes why existing salaries are inadequate. If they had done that they might have appreciated that the removal of the causes would be a better means of raising the purchasing power of workers than the mere wage increase which would simply worsen the inflation. So in effect, the demand for a higher minimum wage is like trying to kill a tree by cutting the branches instead of cutting the roots. It is difficult to believe that the TUC leaders are not aware of this. Are they not aware of the things that are happening along the streets which they are capable of helping the Government to check so that workers' salaries can buy more?

[Editorial: "28th Year Lessons (3)"]

[9 Mar 84 p 2]

[Text] WE ended our editorial yesterday by asking the TUC leaders whether they are not aware of the things that are happening along the streets which they are capable of helping the Government to check so that workers' salaries can buy more? Why are toilet rolls being sold along the streets at exorbitant prices which workers can ill afford instead of being on shelves in the shops where they can be bought at the control prices?

Why are Fan Milk and ice cream selling along the streets at "kalabule" prices instead of being in the cold rooms of the department stores where they can be bought at the control prices? Why are Ghana-made mosquito spray and coils and candles being sold along the streets at high prices and not in the shops at reasonable prices? Why are so many consumer goods needed by workers being sold at "kalabule" prices when they should be in the shops where workers can buy them at cheaper control prices?

These things are some of the reasons why the workers' pay cannot buy much. Therefore it is the duty of the TUC to have examined why they happen. The TUC leaders should have been practically concerned in efforts to break the back of those who see trading as productive. The TUC leaders know that there are laws against "kalabule", and if these laws are not being properly enforced, it is their duty to direct probing and mature questions at the authorities of the law enforcement agencies.

The TUC leaders should have asked the Secretary for Trade why goods are getting to the market women, why goods ordered by the Ghana National Procurement Agency are leaking into the "kalabule" market, how marketing managers of factories direct goods through the back-door, and so on. Transport fares which are charged all over the place are above the stipulated fares, and a substantial number if not the majority of the transport operators come under a trade union whose leaders are among the TUC leadership. What has TUC leadership done to check the exorbitant fares which emanate from its very midst as it were? Or are the TUC leaders unaware that workers are among the worst sufferers from the oppressive transport fares?

#### Union Dues

Although the TUC receives some C7 million revenue every month from workers' union dues, the TUC is not able to pay for and collect goods allocated to it for distribution to workers at the control prices. A lot of these goods therefore find their way into the "kalabule" market and workers have to buy them at killing prices. What do the TUC leaders do with all the millions of cedis coming into the TUC coffers from workers? Are the leaders at the TUC headquarters prepared to declare their salaries publicly--salaries which they receive directly from workers' contributions?

A lot of people are getting the impression that the TUC leaders are trying to avoid confrontation between them and the workers over these things by trying to direct such a confrontation rather between workers and the Government through their completely unrealistic C300 minimum wage proposal. But they can be assured that workers will eventually have no doubt that if there should be a confrontation over their plight, it would be between workers and the TUC leadership.

The TUC leadership has a job to do to remove some of the workers' hardships, and they will not be allowed to run away from this responsibility and push it to the Government alone, much less propose a minimum wage which would send prices even higher and worsen workers' hardships. The revolution is aimed at saving workers from oppression, and the TUC leaders must tell the nation whether they are with the revolution or not, and how are they with it.

RENNER: NEW INVESTMENT CODE 'SHOULD ATTRACT INVESTORS'

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 7 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] A NEW investment code which will guarantee a fair distribution of gains between the investor and Ghana will come into force shortly, according to Mr Kwesi Renner, Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources.

Announcing this on Monday when Mr Malcom Rifkind, the visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, called on him, Mr Renner said the code would ensure repatriation of profits for the investor.

He said the terms would be such as should attract investors into mineral exploration especially.

Mr Renner also announced that the Government was revising the Minerals Code with help from the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme. Mineral taxation was also being modified to attract investors into gold, manganese, bauxite and industrial diamond prospecting.

Mr Renner said transport was the major problem militating against the realization of the nation's mineral potential, particularly in the bauxite industry.

He said the fall in production level for manganese last year would be reversed this year with the granting of an European investment loan.

The Secretary said the dredging of rivers for industrial diamond, would be following the exhaustion of diamond in the traditional terrain.

He appealed for British help for the Forestry Department's Community Afforestation Programme to arrest the downward drift of the desert. The department would need 20 Landrovers as well as experts, the Secretary said.

Seedlings were being nursed in all regional centres for planting in May, Mr Renner said, adding that lack of transport could hamper moving them to the districts and towns.

Mr Rifkind said his visit had afforded him the opportunity to know the situation in the country at first hand, and to keep a balanced view of Ghana.



# PEOPLES SHOP CONCEPT ANALYZED AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Abigail Acquaye]

[Text] A SUGGESTION has been made for the establishment of a national secretariat, to be placed under the National Defence Committee (NDC), to monitor and co-ordinate the activities of community (people's) shops in the country.

The secretariat should also take over the job of the regional administrations through which goods to people's shops were currently being channelled.

The suggestion was made by Mr Asare Asamoah, a participant at yesterday's debate on the people's shop concept at the Parliament House yesterday.

He said with the secretariat overseeing the affairs of the shops, the hardships which PDC members went through before collecting goods for their members would ease.

The majority of the participants, mainly workers, were in favour of the concept which, they said, stood to eliminate kalabuleism and ensure fair and equitable distribution of goods.

Representatives of some commercial houses who were present, were not much in favour of the concept, contending that managing a distributive outlet needed the skill of trained person.

Besides, the People's Shop managements lacked means of transport and the confidence of bankers, they held.

Mr Stanley Donkor of Zone 7 PDC said the concept was a laudable one that must be allowed to take root through careful and efficient handling.

He suggested that warehouses of commercial houses within the vicinity of People's Shops be made accessible for use by the shops.

Mr Paul Whyte of Zone 3, urged that the system by which workers were allocated goods at their work places should be scrapped.

The system, he noted, created room for cheating, since workers, in addition to their allocation at work places queued up at people's shops too to buy in their capacity as paid-up shareholders.

In the light of these, Mr Whyte contended, the fairest system of distribution was through the people's shops.

A representative of the TUC, Mr H. T. Mbiah, said the TUC was for the concept, but suggested that it be made to run alongside the co-operative system, which was the most effective of distribution.

He suggested that in the face of shortage, government should consider allowing people with foreign exchange to import goods into the country to alleviate problems of the people.

This brought Mr Ato Ahwoi to the microphone. He did not see his way clear why the TUC should be making such a suggestion.

It was the TUC, he recalled, which had called for a reduction in government prices for rice and maize and wondered how it could ask that traders be allowed to bring in their own goods which are normally sold at prohibitive prices.

In his contribution, the acting Trade Secretary, Mr Ato Ahwoi observed that even though the Government, in the bid to avoid trade malpractices, banned traders from dealing in any of the 15 specified goods, these goods continued to be sold.

This he attributed to the un-patriotic attitude of workers, staff of commercial houses and operators of people's shops.

He said the commercial houses were at present being used as conduit pipes in the operation of People's Shops, and since the commercial houses would not want to preside over their own liquidation, "they would use all the tricks in the game to frustrate the smooth operation of these shops."

Mr Ahwoi said a bold decision therefore had to be taken to either nationalize all the commercial houses or ban them completely from operating in certain spheres of the economy.

But, he said, "if we want to take either of these decision, then we must ensure that we are putting in their place a system which would stand the test of time."

However, he cautioned, if Ghanaians were not ready for this then there was no point in dismantling the existing structures.

CSO: 3400/821



REGIONAL SECRETARY: CHIEFS UNABLE TO FORM PDC'S

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] CHIEFS have no powers to dissolve or form PDCs, Mr E. G. Tanoh, Central Regional Secretary, has warned.

He said the PDC concept has special guidelines which should be strictly followed when dissolving or forming PDCs in any village or town, adding: "This exercise is not the prerogative of any one individual but by the people themselves".

Mr Tanoh was addressing chiefs and people at Awutu and Gomoa-Mprumem respectively when he visited the Winneba District last week.

"Nonetheless, chiefs have the right to point out the short-comings of PDC members, advise them on what to do and things they should not do, to promote the cause of the revolution", he said.

Mr Tanoh warned the various revolutionary organs to go strictly according to regulations governing them to promote unity and encourage co-operation between the people and the government.

The Regional Secretary said as torch bearers of the revolution they have a duty to maintain high standards needed for effective mobilisation of the masses to increase productivity.

Mr Tanoh appealed to chiefs to initiate and lead their people to undertake viable agricultural and social projects and educate them on the Primary Health Care Programme.

Mr E. G. Yarney, Winneba District Secretary, who conducted the Regional Secretary round, stressed that the success of the national decentralisation programme depended on the active participation of all in its implementation.

CSO: 3400/821

## GHANAIAAN STUDENTS ISLE OF YOUTH EXPERIENCE DETAILED

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 17, 19 Mar 84

[Article by John Yaw Opoku]

[17 Mar 84 p 4]

[Text] ON August 17, 24 and 31, 1983, 615 students left Accra for Cuba on Cuban Government scholarship. This was part of the agreement on state co-operation signed between Ghana and Cuba. The Cuban Government bears the cost of tuition, boarding and lodging, books, clothing and allowances of the student and the Ghanaian staff. The only cost the Ghana Government bears is that of transportation and the salaries of the Ghanaian teachers which are paid in cedis here.

## Education

Most people would wonder why Cuba should be so generous. The fact is that Cuba as a socialist republic believes in the principle of socialist internationalism, a principle which unites workers of all countries and enjoins them to help one another without strings attached. Educating the sons and daughters of Ghanaian workers and farmers is a worthy sacrifice in this period of national reconstruction. It is not only Ghana that is enjoying this Cuban hospitality, Namibia, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola have four secondary schools each in Cuba. Ghana, Yemen and Vietnam have one school each. Other African, Asian and Latin American countries have students scattered in other secondary schools.

The 615 Ghanaian students were selected from all parts of the country. Each region, through the regional NDC Secretariats presented 40 candidates, except the Northern, Upper East and Upper West that had 50 places each. The remainder were allocated to institutions and organizations such as the Police, Armed Forces, 31st December Women the NYOC and the Ghana-Cuba Friendship Association. Though some of the rich people and top public officers managed to sneak their children through, it is a credit that majority of the children came from poor homes.

The ages of the students ranged from 13 to 16, that is secondary school forms one to three. Pupils in middle school forms 2-4 and preparatory school stage 6 who had passed the common entrance and were waiting to start secondary school education were also included.

## Scholarship

The Cuban scholarship covers secondary education up to the university. The time each student will spend in Cuba depends on the educational level of the student at the point of winning the award and the course of study he/she opts to pursue.

The Cuban secondary school education system is just like the abandoned "new structure". Our junior secondary school forms 1-3 is similar to the Cuban basic secondary of grades 7-9. After this one can terminate his studies to attend vocational/technical schools or continue to a senior secondary (forms 4-6) which they call pre-university grades (10-12) and then to the university.

As has been indicated, all our students have performed basic secondary school and are using their first six months to study the Spanish Language. Spanish is the basic language and language of instruction, Cuba having been a Spanish colony. The language study will end this month and after that they will start their main secondary school subjects.

It is interesting to note that our students have performed well and have picked the language very quickly. At the end of the first semester examination in Spanish they scored an over all 95 per cent successes.

Courses that would be pursued after the language study are mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, workshop training, Spanish, English, Geography, history and culture. History, Geography, English and culture with emphasis on Ghana would be taught by the Ghanaian teachers on the programme.

One of the Ghanaian teachers Miss Dora Agorsor--a product of University of Ghana School of performing Arts besides normal classes on Ghanaian culture, teaches drumming and dancing. Since arrival on the island an active cultural programme has been drawn which has made the presence of the Ghanaians being felt.

The writer remembers when Mrs Samora Machel visited the Mozambique School, the Ghanaian students were invited and their cultural performance was so great that it received a standing ovation. At present they are always invited to all cultural shows on the island. Against popular belief Marxism or Leninism (Scientific Socialism) is not taught in any secondary school apart from special political school of Cubans. There is no formal way of Ghanaian students learning about socialism.

STAFF: There is no shortage of staff. There are about 46 teaching staff, three drivers, seven kitchen staff, one storekeeper, one technician, one secretary (in charge of all school records) one administrator (controls the stores, transport, kitchen and pays workers) and two typist. There are three nurses and a medical officer. All the staff except a few are resident in the school.

There are no gardeners, watchmen, pantry boys, carpenters, electricians and a host of others we employ in our secondary schools in Ghana.

## Watchmen

The teaching and non-teaching staff watch the school at night one watches from 12 midnight to 3 am and is relieved by another, who keeps watch up to 6 a.m. The headmaster, assistant headmaster, everybody on the staff including the Ghanaian teachers take part. The students keep the compound clean themselves. A team of carpenters, painters maintained by the Ministry of Education on the island go round to undertake major repairs and renovations.

## School Environment

The Ghanaian secondary school in Cuba is found on the Island of Youth. The Island of Youth is a small island 90 km (56 miles) South west of the main island. It is so called because besides the Workers University, there are 72 secondary schools with over 60 thousand students. Students from different parts of Cuba and foreign students all attend secondary school on the island. The Ghanaian School is occupied only by Ghanaians. The only Cubans there are the supplementary teaching and non-teaching staff.

The Ghanaian school like all others is a modern secondary school consisting of three main buildings. The first, a three storey block contains bookstore, workshop, administrative offices (the Director, Secretary, Administrator) Library, exhibition hall staff common room, laboratories (Physics, Chemistry, biology) and 12 classrooms.

The second block is a long four storey which contains a theatre hall, sports room, offices (for master in charge of production and compound, and office of the Ghanaian headmaster). Ten dormitories. Eight for students, and two for staff male/female. In the same block there are two hospital wards complete with beds, isolation room, dispensary, a consulting room and a room for the resident doctor.

The third building is a single storey block housing the dining hall, kitchen and general store.

## Facilities

The Ghanaian school like all the other 72 secondary schools on the island is situated far out of town within a citrus plantation. Hence the schools are called ESBECS Escuela Secundaria Basica en la campo (The School in the Garden) Ours is ESBECS 22.

The school has a number of facilities. First, it has a clinic manned by a young qualified medical doctor--Dr Louis Mesa and three nurses (two females, one male). As has been indicated there are two wards and a dispensary. Serious cases are referred for specialist attention at La fe and New Gerona, two big towns nearby.

At present a dental clinic has been opened in the Namibian school (ESBEC 15) nearby. It is necessary I mention the help and special attention Dr Louis Gonzalves, specialist and head of Epidermology unit on the island has been giving our school.

This doctor visits the school every two days and as necessary to check on the health of our students as well as provide information on all the Ghanaian students who may be receiving specialist attention in hospitals in town. He was very helpful in the early period of our stay when due to change in environment our students were often falling sick. School clinic opens at 6.30-7.30 am, 11.30-1.30 pm, 6.30-8.30 pm with provisions for emergency consultation. Drugs prescribed are not kept by students. They are administered by the nurses, whose responsibility it is also to take students to hospitals in town. No student is allowed to attend hospital unaccompanied or handle drugs.

The school has [a resident] seamstress to take care of students' clothing.

A team of men and women beauticians tour the school every two weeks to dress the students hair and manicure their nails free.

There is no official church service in the school but some of the students led by Sarah Allotey and Daniel Awuku Nyanteh have founded a non-denominational church which holds service every Sunday at 9 am.

The school has lots of [passage illegible] base ball field, football field two volley ball courts and two courts for basket ball. One of the basket ball courts has however been converted into a badminton court by the Ghanaian students. Except the baseball field, all the rest are under floodlights enabling the students to play well into the night. Each sport has enough equipment for example there are about 20 footballs and 20 basket balls and handballs in the school.

#### Sports

The Ghanaian students' response to sports has been very encouraging. Currently, the volley ball team has become a terror on the island and is often invited to participate in matches or for training matches by other schools. In the first football match the Ghanaian students beat their Ethiopian friends 5.0. There is every indication that our school would emerge as champions in athletics and other games.

#### Transportation

Transportation facilities are adequate. Each school on the island has two big buses, and a jeep. At 7.30 am, 11.30 am, 4 pm, and 5 pm a bus goes round the schools bringing staff who live in town as well as transporting students to hospital. The school drivers are resident in the school.

Articles of clothing for school, sports, farm and winter, shoes and sandals beddings, soap, tooth paste and brush are supplied free to all Cuban students and foreign students. Ghanaians not exempted.

Entertainment--The school has a projector (16 mm) and interesting films which it shows occasionally during week-days and sometimes at the week-ends. Students are also organized to watch films at cinema palaces in town. Of late the Ghana Ministry of Information has sent lots of Ghanaian films to be shown to the students.



By the end of November 1982, not less than 10 different musical bands had come to entertain the students at week-ends, and sometimes week-ends in the evenings. These have been days when our cultural enslavement was most glaringly revealed. The Cubans often played Latin American music. For once when one of the bands played American funky, the dance floor was filled with students. In response some of the students have been selected to be taught how to play various western musical instruments as well. An intensive programme of arts including drumming and dancing, poetry, drama, story telling etc has been drawn. These are mass activities in which all students take part. Variety entertainments are organized on dormitory basis at some weekends.

Visits--As part of the entertainment programme students are taken to the beach and to the museums. For example on 20th November, 1983, the author with the help of two other Ghanaian staff members took 200 students to see the prison where Fidel Castro and his 26 Moncada attackers were jailed in 1953 and Jose Marti's home, all on the island. Plans have been drawn to send the students to the mainland during the long vacation in June on a vacation tour.

[19 Mar 84 p 4]

[Text] THE school organization differs markedly from what is practised in Ghana. This difference is based on the fact that school work in Cuba is organized on the principle of WORK AND STUDY which has been recommended by UNESCO as a model for developing countries. What is worthy about it is that it harnesses the abundant youthful energies and enthusiasm into productive ventures that earned foreign exchange for the country.

Cuban students contribute about one third of the total foreign exchange of their country and since our students arrived in Cuba they have continuously asked why the same cannot be done in Ghana. Besides, it develops a healthy attitude towards farm work, and farmers. There is no Cuban who has passed through secondary school who has not worked on the farm.

It is encouraging to note that after the initial complaints the Ghanaian students especially those from the urban areas who have never been to farm before have found their Cuban experience enjoyable if anything at all for the free fruits they eat. The current record holder has 15 grape fruits and 20 oranges to his credit and is best known as the orange killer". Thirdly, students of a brigade see themselves as one collective responsible for one another's welfare and hence do not countenance any talk of tribalism etc. Students are united towards their goal

### Brigades

All activities in the school and out of it is organized in Brigades--classes, work on the farm, assemblies, sleeping arrangements etc etc are all based on this system. 25 students are randomly selected to form a brigade. Students wake up at 5.30 am. clean up and assemble for breakfast at 6.30 am. Students enter the dining hall sitting in brigades. School assembly is at 7.00--7.15 a.m. and is conducted jointly by the staff and school prefects on duty.

Classes begin at 7.30 am. but not all students attend classes at the same time because of the work-study principle. The School's 24 brigades (25 members each) is subdivided into two main groups. Brigades 1-12 attend classes in the morning from 7.30--11.30 am. whiles at the sametime Brigades 13-24 go to work on the farm. Lunch is at 11.30--1.30 pm. Between 1.30--5.30 pm. Brigades 13-24 attend classes whiles Brigades 1-12 go out to farm. Farm work on the island is not like what is done in Ghana. There are no new farms. It consists mainly of weeding under citrus trees or plucking citrus fruits which are in blocks around each school. Tractors with slashers weed between the trees and also carry the orange and grapes to town. Since our students arrived on the island they have been first in production among the schools in their section. By the end of November it is only the Yemen School (ESBEC 35) which has beaten them once. For working so hard and well our students have often been rewarded with extra trips to film shows, visits to the beach and now receive more soap etc etc than other schools.

### Inspection

Supervision on the farm is done by the students and Ghanaian and Cuban staff: Prep is between 5.30--7 pm. and is compulsory. It is also organized alternatively between the two sub groups. Most students play games during this time.

One remarkable thing about Cuban school life is the rigid and competitive daily inspection of dormitories. Dormitories are inspected three times a day --before breakfast, lunch time and before supper. During the evening inspection not only dormitories that must be clean but students as well. Marks are awarded for cleanliness and for reciting inspiring Lemma" or quotations of great men (all over the world) chosen by the students themselves. Inspection is conducted by the staff on duty together with the student Health Prefect, and the dormitory prefects. A system of incentives such as house parties, visits to the beach, film shows etc are used to keep the competition alive. Outstanding dormitories so far are Dormitories F.G. and E in that order (E is the Girls dormitory) consequently, dormitories are spotlessly clean 24 hours.

Dinner starts immediately after inspection at 7.15 pm. After dinner the students are free to relax most of them go to play volleyball, basket ball, badminton etc under floodlights, the day ends at 10 pm. when the bedtime bell rings. Lights out is at 10.30 pm.

Food is in abundance. Cocoyam, plantain, banana, cassava, yams, potatoes, rice etc are all in Cuba. Breakfast for the students consist of a cup of milk with bread, biscuits or cake. Lunch and dinner are heavy with combinations of rice, cassava, potatoes, plantain, beans macaroni/spaggetti bread and meat topped with dessert or sweet. During short breaks of the class hours and also after work on the farm each day, students are served with snacks.

It is useful to mention that the Ghanaian students brigades 5 and 18 are responsible for serving in the dining hall, washing plates and cleaning the dining hall thrice a day. They alternate since the two groups do not attend classes at the same time. For their service in the dining hall, the two brigades are exempted from all farm work. Cooking is in the hands of eight Cubans without any assistance compared to the large retinue of cooks in our secondary schools.



In conclusion, I commend greatly the PNDC for courageously deciding to send the students to Cuba in spite of the propaganda and intrigues mounted by the West and backed by the Ghana Christian Council, other churches and stooges of Western imperialism. The products of this experiment are not going to be scientific socialist. Ghana students who go to study in USSR and Eastern Europe for example do not necessarily become socialist, neither do those who study in USA become capitalist. The benefits of the experiment can be measured first in terms of the technical skills they are going to acquire and the service they will render this nation. Secondly, courage, hardwork, meticulousness and service to the poor. Above all, patriotism.

#### Plea

One question that our students have been asking many times daily when they compare life in Cuba to life in Ghana is "why is it that Ghana with cocoa, timber, kola, shea butter, gold, diamond, bauxite, manganese and oil still has her citizens suffering whilst Cuba with only sugar, coffee, citrus, tobacco, nickel and graphite has created a heaven for her people? Free education at all levels plus free clothings and allowances for students, virtually free and efficient public transportation system, a well developed public housing, virtually free health system with a doctor-patient ratio of one doctor to 700 patients.

With these children there is hope of success in our effort at national reconstruction. My plea is that the PNDC should pay close attention to the success of this experiment and consider modelling our schools on those lines as recommended by UNESCO.

CSO: 3400/822

## BRIEFS

ADB OIL PALM GROWERS EQUIPMENT--THE Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) has taken delivery of assorted agricultural items and equipment worth over C4 million to be supplied to oil palm growers in the Anwiankwanta area of Ashanti to step up oil palm production to feed the Anwiankwanta Oil Mill. Under the programme, the farmers are to use the items and the equipment supplied under a loan agreement by the African Development Fund to establish 600 hectares palm plantations while the management of the oil mill is to cultivate a 200-hectare plantation. Nana Kumani named some of the equipment and items as chain saw, brushing machine, wire netting, fertilizers, tractors, pesticides, weedicides, motorized and manual sprayers, boots, gloves and axes. According to the Adontenhene, also taken delivery of are, seedlings for direct planting and seed-nuts for the establishment of nursery for farmers and the mill's plantation project near Bekwai. [By Albert Sam, Anwiankwanta] [Excerpts] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 84 p 1]

CHINESE CUTLASSES--THE Ghana Food Distribution Corporation (GFDC) yesterday took delivery of 210,000 cutlasses worth C8.5 million for distribution to farmers next month for this year's farming season. The cutlasses which were imported from China through a Sino-Ghana trade agreement is to be distributed to farmers especially those in the South where farming has already begun. [By Joe Bradford Nyinah] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 84 p 1]

FRG DRUGS--AN assortment of drugs including anti-tuberculosis drugs worth C1,089,000 were presented to the Ministry of Health by the out-going West German Ambassador, Dr Gottfried Fischer. The Ghana Medical Association Private Practitioners who were the original recipients of the gift decided to give the drugs to the Ministry of Health for distribution to government hospitals. Deputising for Professor, J. O. Pobee, president of the Ghana Medical Association, the executive director of the Health Promotion Programme for the Ghana Medical Association and the Friedrich Thieding Foundation, Dr Alex Ababio, stated that the gesture was part of a broad cultural agreement signed between the Governments of Ghana and West Germany in 1976 for the reintegration of German-trained Ghanaian doctors. Over the past year, the Friedrich Thieding Foundation in collaboration with "Care Germany" in West Germany has presented drugs to the tune of C1,843,100 to the Ghana Medical Association for distribution to its members in the private sector and government hospitals to alleviate the acute shortage of drugs in the country. The Health Promotion

Programme which has been inaugurated by the Friedrich Thieding Foundation, an association of German doctors in West Germany, wants to encourage Ghanaian doctors returning from Germany by giving them the necessary help needed to carry on their work in Ghana. Meanwhile, according to a highly placed source, the PNDC Chairman, Flt. Lt. J. J. Rawlings has directed that some of the drugs be sent to the Eikwe Hospital in the Western Region which he visited recently. [By Zenobia Ofori Dankwa] [Excerpts] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 84 p 8]

MOVE TO REDUCE CRUDE IMPORTS--THE Ministry of Transport and Communications has announced that henceforth "only diesel-powered vehicles will be allowed to be imported for commercial purposes". According to the ministry, the rationale behind the new precept is to reduce the crude oil import bill since motor vehicles account for over 70 per cent of fuel consumption. [By Ayikwei Armah] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Mar 84 p 1]

COOPERATION WITH BENIN--THE Benin Ambassador in Ghana, Comrade Lucion Tonoukoun, has said that since Benin and Ghana are treading on the same revolutionary path, there is the need for closer cooperation in all fields between the two countries for the benefit of their nationals. He noted that the governments of the two countries have the same aspirations and are working hard to remove artificial barriers that divide the peoples of Africa. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Mar 84 p 8]

IRRIGATION PROJECT REHABILITATION--THE European Economic Community has decided to rehabilitate the Dawhenya Irrigation Project and put all the 500 hectares of land under cultivation. The rehabilitation work will involve the expansion of the spillway to increase the volume of water content in the dam so as to get all lands under irrigation as well as complete the construction of canals 'A', 'B' and remaining extension of 'C' parts of which is currently being used. An agreement to this effect has been signed between the government and the EEC and an EEC team is expected in the country anytime from now to begin work on the project. [By Wendy Asiamah] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Mar 84 p 1]

BRAZILIAN FARMING EQUIPMENT LOAN--THE Ghana Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives (GAFACOOPS) has under a \$13 million Brazillian Government loan acquired a number of equipment to help facilitate farming activities in the country. The equipment include 75 tractors, 50 big trucks, 10 caterpillars, two graders and 50 VW pickup buses. Others are two carrier trucks, combine harvesters, sugar cane crushers, two petrol tankers, 2000 bicycles and 1000 motorbikes. [By Joe Bradford Nyinah] [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Mar 84 p 1]

CRUDE SALES TO RESUME--NIGERIA is to resume the sale of crude oil to Ghana this month under an agreement signed between the two countries in Lagos. The agreement followed high-level talks between a Ghana Government delegation led by the PNDC Coordinating Secretary, Mr P. V. Obeng and Nigerian officials. Ghana's Secretary for Defence, Rear Admiral Dzang and Mr Tunde Marchinro, Director of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), signed for their respective countries. Nigeria stopped oil sales to Ghana during the

ousted Shagari Administration as a result of Ghana's 150 million dollars (4,500 million cedis) crude oil debt to Nigeria. Mr Obeng later told the Ghana News Agency that his delegation regarded the terms to the agreement very favourable in view of Nigeria's own present economic difficulties. Under the agreement, Ghana would make a minimal down payment spread over a three-month period and the remaining balance settled over a period of 24 months. Sources close to the NNPC said the initial payment would be made seven days after the signing of the agreement after which the lifting of oil to Ghana would begin under a 90-day credit facility. Observers believe that this agreement reflects the sympathy and understanding of the New Nigerian Government for the PNDC. Other members of the delegation were Mr Appiah Korang, Secretary for Fuel and Power and Col D. Klutse of the Armed Forces. [By Edward Ameyibor] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Mar 84 p 5]

CANADIAN WATER PROJECTS--THE Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has so far invested 30 million dollars in water projects in the Upper East and Upper West Regions. The projects are aimed at providing the rural people with good drinking water and improving the existing water supply system in the urban centres in the two regions. Mr Chatz noted that CIDA had chalked many successes during the 10 years of operations in the two regions. He hoped that the present cordial and bilateral relationship between Ghana and Canada would be further strengthened in the coming years. [By Iddrisu Seini] [Excerpts] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Mar 84 p 1]

RAINSTORM DESTROYS TONS OF COCOA--SEVERAL tonnes of cocoa stocked at the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board shed at Kraboa Coaltar in the Eastern Region were destroyed following a rainstorm which hit the town, and ripped off roofs of the shed, dwelling houses, and other buildings, including the local health post and the Local Authority Middle School block. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Mar 84 p 8]

CSO: 3400/822

DETENTIONS, DISAPPEARANCES UNDER TOURE DENOUNCED

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 84 p 6

[Article by F.C. and the Association of French Families of Political Prisoners in Guinea: "A Merciless Repressive Apparatus"]

[Text] "France has been misled; no one in Guinea has been persecuted for political activity." With these words, spoken on 17 September 1982 upon leaving the Elysee, where he was received by a Socialist president on his first official visit to France, President Sekou Toure characteristically swept aside all questions about the fate of political prisoners in Guinea. Guinea's "supreme guide," "the father of the revolution," prefers not to understand the "relentlessness" of the press in interrogating him about human rights. Had Guinea not already ratified, in February 1982, the African charter of the rights of man and peoples?

Unlike Idi Amin Dada, Bokassa or Macias Nguema, who were "cruel" killers, the intelligent and artful Guinean dictator had established a well-oiled apparatus of repression, a notably effective apparatus which crushed each in turn all of those who might offend him. Since 1958, when Guinea achieved independence, President Sekou Toure had exposed no fewer than 14 "conspiracies against the revolution." As a result, thousands of people were put in detention camps, the most notorious of which is Camp Boiro in Conakry, and most of those detainees were to "disappear" without a trace.

Amnesty International, in its 1983 report, notes that Guinean authorities steadfastly refused to provide any information on the fate of some 2,900 prisoners who "disappeared" after their arrest between the years of 1969 and 1976. According to the humanitarian organization, the last 16 detainees (of a group of around 4,000) arrested in connection with the "conspiracies" of 1969, 1970 and 1976 were released late in 1980, but 2,900 individuals are missing--victims, in all likelihood, of the unusually severe conditions of detention, torture (the most notorious of which was the "black diet," or deprivation of food and water and confinement in a windowless cell), or more simply execution.

Amadou Diallo, a former Camp Boiro detainee, tells of the lives of Guinean detainees in a testamentary book\* which among other things describes the last days of the most famous of the detainees, Diallo Telli, the first secretary general of the OAU [Organization of African Unity], an innocent victim of the Guinean torturer who succumbed to the "black diet" in 1977.

\* LE MONDE reviewed this book, "The Death of Diallo Telli," published by Khartala Editions, in its 10-11 July 1983 edition.

Several years ago the Guinean president opened up the country somewhat, and Amnesty International was permitted to visit Guinea in December 1981. The humanitarian organization emphasizes, however, that political detention without charges or trial continues, and that the political leaders have continued to make extensive use of detention in order to choke all opposition.

"These political detentions, often lasting for several years, seem to have been punishment for minor infractions, for example the fact of having criticized the PDG [Democratic Party of Guinea] or neglected to follow one of its directives," says Amnesty International. "No form of outside assistance or judicial relief can help the detainee. Because of the apparently very widespread use of detention for political reasons, both in the cities and in the rural areas, and because of the official policy of secrecy surrounding political detentions," Amnesty international states that it is unable to determine the number of persons in detention.

Over the course of the 26 years of Sekou Toure's "reign," it may be that several thousand persons died for having dared to criticize the tyrant of Conakry, whose only ideology was staying in power.

#### Statement of the Association of French Families of Political Prisoners

Mrs Nadine Bari, president of the Association of French Families of Political Prisoners in Guinea, has given us the following reaction:

"Following the death of President Sekou Toure, the Association of French Families of Political Prisoners in Guinea hopes that Guinea will now move toward democracy. Its first reaction was the same as that of the Guinean families of those who have disappeared, a reaction of hope: that the prison doors will be opened, that it will at last be possible to find out who is living and who is dead.

"It is quite evident that the new Guinean Government, whatever it may be, has an obligation to shed light on the thousands of disappearances which have occurred over the last quarter of a century and which are partially responsible for driving more than 2 million Guineans into exile. However, the reaction of the French families is tempered by fear that Sekou Toure's successor might extinguish that hope.

"The association hopes that the French Government, which up to now has implicitly supported the Guinean dictatorship, even though it calls itself a defender of human rights, will demand the necessary explanations of the disappearances in Guinea. The association especially hopes that the facts about the summary execution, without trial, of eight husbands of French women will be related to their widows and orphaned children, and that an investigation will be made without delay of the presumed escape of the ninth, Abdoulaye Bari, the husband of the president of the association."

Mrs Bari is the author of a book recounting all the efforts made to obtain information about the fate of her husband. The book, "Grain of Sand," published by Centurion, was reviewed by LE MONDE in its 6-7 November 1983 edition.



AREMA MARKS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) celebrated its eighth anniversary yesterday. Formed following the proclamation of the commencement of our socialist revolution, the AREMA, created by Didier Ratsiraka, its secretary general, is the most important movement of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR) because of the number of its members and its popularity, as the recent national elections revealed.

On that memorable day, members of the AREMA Political Bureau sent the following congratulatory message to the secretary general of the party:

"It has already been eight years ago, Comrade Secretary General, that you founded the AREMA so that it might be an effective instrument in the hands of the people for the construction of a society of justice and fairness, a society safeguarding the interests of the producer masses. Consequently, the thoughts of all AREMA members, as well as those of the revolutionary organizations affiliated with it: SEREMA, VAREMA [expansions unknown] and the Revolutionary Youth, turn toward you and it is a united AREMA that sends you these warm, fraternal congratulations on this memorable day.

"How many obstacles and difficulties have stood in our way over these past eight years, but you faced them all with serenity and courage, enabling the AREMA to follow its straight line under your guidance. Many phases have been completed and augur well for the future of the revolution.

"On the international level, more than one major political party and especially the progressive parties have stepped up their cooperation with the AREMA. Likewise, it would be tiresome to enumerate the international meetings or seminars organized by the parties having relations with the AREMA or in which high AREMA officials have participated.

"With regard to revolutionary tasks and the establishment of socialist structures, one can say that there is not a sector, not an area in which the AREMA has not participated, not a field or an area in which it has not obtained tangible results such as the establishment of the different echelons of government or the creation of trade unions, the setting up of grass-roots economic, social and cultural structures, the protection of the interests of those who



needed those structures and finally, participation in the national loan 'Lova,' whose basic purpose is to finance economic development.

"Therefore, rest assured, Comrade Secretary General, that the program defined by the Red Book will and must be carried out by the AREMA, in cooperation with the people, for the edification of an independent nation, an independent and prosperous economy, this thanks to your guidance and the participation of your wife, Mrs Celine Ratsiraka, in the action undertaken by the AREMA and the people. We are therefore grateful to you, Comrade Secretary General, and to your wife. All of us, members of the AREMA throughout the island, are grateful for all of this and we repeat our wishes for health and happiness for your family and yourself on this day, the anniversary of the founding of the AREMA. We send you our most respectful greetings."

#### Members of the AREMA Political Bureau

##### Young, Effective Party

It should be noted that the revolutionary women, led by national coordinator Hortense Reveloson Mahasampo, are the first to encourage all members to assume their full national responsibilities behind the secretary general in order to ensure the triumph of socialism.

The secretary general of the AREMA emphasized in his speech that the AREMA also attached great importance to frank and total cooperation with the other members of the FNDR. During its first eight years of existence, the AREMA has experienced internal conflicts, but it has overcome these difficulties, inevitable in the life of a revolutionary movement, and taken its place on the national scene with tangible results in the field of production.

In an interview on Malagasy Radio and Television, national coordinator Hortense Raveloson Mahasampo recalled that AREMA members, through the different sections, have participated in road repair and construction, different crops for food or export (rice, manioc and coffee, among others) and in social projects.

Revolutionary women are regularly involved in the vanguard, setting up nursery schools, working for the handicapped, organizing and taking courses in home-making or general culture, even such specialized courses as law. To be more precise, the figures given show 1,190 kilometers of roads repaired and 101 kilometers of new roads, 300 centers of *nivaquinisation* [translation unknown], 863 basic elementary and 133 basic secondary schools and 4 lycees. These figures show the efforts made over 8 years. It should be emphasized that every important manifestation marking the working vitality of the AREMA and the presence of First Lady Celine Ratsiraka concern the vanguard as well as women in general.

##### Red Book

Yesterday, Celine Ratsiraka participated in reforestation work in Moramanga accompanied by Mrs Andrianarahinjaka, wife of the president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly].

Also on the assets side of the AREMA ledger is the recent general assembly of AREMA members of the *firaisana* [association of villages] of Ankaraobato, *fivondronana* [union of village associations] of Atsimondrano. The general assembly was held at the basic education school of the district. AREMA Political Bureau member Armand Ramambazafy and the coordinators of the district attended the session.

It should be recalled that the *firaisana* of Ankaraobato has seven *fokontany* [village district] and the officials of the rank-and-file cells of these seven were all present.

In his activity report, Rajaosefa, head of the AREMA rank-and-file cell, recalled that the cell in question had been set up on 23 October 1980 and that the presidents of the seven *fokontany* and 70 percent of the members of the executive committees are all members of the AREMA. The seven *fokontany* each have a *koparema* [translation unknown].

With respect to social activities, AREMA members have contributed to the financing of basic education schools and have helped in disasters, both in their district and in other regions of the island, in close cooperation with the decentralized communities and the government.

Rambeloson Martin, coordinator and president of the *firaisana* of Ankaraobato, then gave explanations about the matter of the rice supply, of which there has been much discussion.

Shipments will immediately supply the *fokontany* and the *koparema*, he said. The president of the *firaisana* of Ankaraoba then mentioned the collective actions undertaken by the seven *fokontany* last weekend.

Finally, AREMA Political Bureau member Armand Ramambazafy emphasized the need for all members to rely on revolutionary practices and not to be content with awareness sessions.

There are programs in the Red Book that are perfectly within the reach of AREMA members, he said, so that they have no need to wait for the government to take action.

11,464

CSO: 3419/549

## FISEMARE NATIONAL SEMINAR BEGINS

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] A total of 57 trade unionists from the different economic sectors belonging to FISEMARE (Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers), an organization close to the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], have been attending a seminar that began on Saturday [17 March] and that will end on 26 March. The seminar, being held in Tsarafaritra (Tsimbazaza) and in which an official from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) is participating, has as its main topic: "FISEMARE and the struggle to defend the Malagasy Socialist Revolution."

Officially opening the seminar, Paul Rabemananjara, secretary general of FISEMARE, based his address on the role of workers in the revolution and announced that different issues affecting the economic and social life of the country directly or indirectly will be examined. Those attending the seminar will study: job security, the policy of multinational companies and that of imperialists in Madagascar, problems of layoffs, corruption, tribalism, nepotism, and so on.

In addition, AKFM Political Bureau member Arsene Ratsifehera, who is also a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, uttered the unchanging party greeting: *Ho tonga anie ny fahafahana!* (Let freedom come!) He then explained the importance of such a seminar: "We wish this seminar great success for we believe it will help find the most effective means of solving the different problems concerning the daily life of the workers."

Ratsifehera then took up the unavoidable matter of the political situation now prevailing in the world, particularly East-West conflicts, emphasizing that even relations between the United States and the EEC in the political and commercial domains are not free of discord. He said that "the slightest spark could now ignite World War 3." In this connection, he cited the American invasion of the island of Grenada, tension in southern Africa and the nuclear weapons stockpiled in our region. He emphasized that "the crisis we are now experiencing is not foreign to the crisis existing in Europe" and added that "if in our country there is increasing talk of layoffs, one must also see what is happening elsewhere." He cited the example of the strike of British workers, mentioning the pictures he saw on television Friday evening and the case of

the Talbot and Citroen plants in France, noting that these economic problems will inevitably have an effect on our country. However, Ratsifehera pointed out that the crisis is perceived differently in capitalist countries than in socialist nations.

Turning to our own difficulties, he then viewed the situation in the FITIM [expansion unknown] enterprise in Mahajanga, which makes gunny sacks from paka fibers, a raw material found in abundance in that region. "Why should FITIM be bankrupt?" he asked. "Should we leave that company in private hands or change those now in charge?" These are questions that delegates to the seminar will study in the week to come Ratsifehera concluded.

11,474

CSO: 3419/549

SMO RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN IN SOFALA CALLED SUCCESS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] On a tour of some of the stations created for this purpose in this town, the reporter from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE discovered yesterday that a large influx of citizens was still in progress.

In the first instance, in order to handle that flow, the census agents worked until midnight on the final day of the campaign.

At a meeting with Lieutenant Artur Charles, chief of the Provincial Census Center in Sofala, we were informed that, in all the districts where facilities were located, a heavy flow of individuals wishing to sign up was noted, because it was the last chance.

According to that official, "It was this flow that necessitated extending the registration period until midnight, as a means of coping with the great avalanche of citizens who visited the census stations."

As the reader was duly informed at the appropriate time, the campaign which has ended covered all the young men born in 1967, as well as those who were unable to enlist in the previous campaigns for various reasons, whether considered justified or not.

In the latter case, those included would have to have explanatory statements reviewed by the political structural entity at the location in which they reside, citing services or other acceptable reasons.

The event was marked by two different phases: the first, in which slight participation took place; and the second, due essentially to the leading role played by the structural entities of the Democratic Mass Organizations in districts and other sectors of activity, wherein the youths included were mobilized and made aware of the purposes of Compulsory Military Service. It was during this phase that the youth responded with positive enlistment.

According to Artur Charles, those involved began to visit the census stations on a large scale during the past 5 days, because they did not want to miss the last "train."

Despite the expiration of the deadline based on regulations, "there are still many individuals who have not been included in the census, and it is our wish that the higher-level structures will be able to extend the date, so as to accommodate those who are still responding en masse to the Census Campaign even now," commented that official.

#### We Have Ended With Success

When asked to discuss the way in which the work took place, based on the experience gained during previous years, the subject of our interview remarked: "The campaign now ending was a success, which prompts us to claim, definitely, that it ended successfully. Realizing some initial difficulties associated with the mobilization of the young men, relating to the purpose of the campaign, we can claim without reservations that the results have been positive."

In comparison with previous years, that is, the campaigns held before 1980, which he described as "unorganized," today, there is considerable improvement, because "we are organized, on the basis of ages and qualifications, among other identification requirements; which enables us to check the work better."

It should be noted that, during the campaign that is ending, 66 aides from the districts and enterprises were involved in this work, and there was a Census Campaign representative in each district.

For better checking of the work, the 23 districts comprising the city of Beira were divided into three zones, in which there was an official engaged in checking the problem of food, processes, and various difficulties throughout the campaign, as well as distributing the respective cards.

These officials also had the task, after the assignment of the card to the respective citizen, of giving a concise explanation of its importance, in which the methods for using it were also made clear, among other specific points.

2909

CSO: 3442/318

## MEASURES PROPOSED TO REVITALIZE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 27 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] As was noted by the participants in the provincial seminar in preparation for the national conference, there are many OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] members, particularly in the districts, who still lack identification as members; which causes demobilization on the part of the youth. Aboo Taibo remarked: "We shall expend efforts to hasten the distribution of cards to all of them."

Several proposals were submitted by those present to resolve this situation; however, all of them met with a single obstacle: the lack of photographic equipment and the disorganization of the files at the headquarters.

As an alternative to solve that problem, Aboo N'guali recommended that the revitalization of the structures be focused on the reorganization of the local secretariats, especially the statistics and documentation sector.

After the possibility of OJM's creating a photography section or conditions to make it possible for its members to be photographed had been considered exhausted, the OJM secretary said that the young people without cards should resort to local expedients, that is, by contacting the photographic studios existing at their places of residence or work.

### Reconstruction of the Assets Destroyed by Bandits

At the present time, preparations are under way in all the districts of Sofala aimed at publicizing the decision of the provincial seminar, the main topic of which was a survey of the problems of the youth, to enable them to complete their tasks in their entirety.

It should be noted that one of the basic tasks assigned to the youth by the party, to be conveyed by the brigades, is the reconstruction of the economic and social infrastructures that were destroyed by armed bandits, and the rendering of material and moral support to the populations liberated by our forces from the hands of those assassins.

In the specific instance of Sofala, the brigade members mobilized the youth to show its spirit of patriotism and national unity with the construction of the settlement of Maringue.



In fact, based on the mutual consensus of those taking part in the seminar in preparation for the Second National Conference of OJM, this year, the plans call for sending a contingent of 300 young people to Maringue. This contingent will be divided into groups of 100 volunteers, who will remain in that district for nearly 4 months.

In this area, the OJM cadres in Sofala plan to carry out the program, which will be systematized on the basis of the experience gained by the young people in their volunteer work in Unango and Matundo. This is aimed at affording a preliminary determination of action to be taken in that region, the area of the FAM [Mozambican Armed Forces] victory in the battle against the armed bandits.

Also in support of the OJM's Second Conference, the youth of our province have offered to carry out campaigns for collecting scrap iron and empty beer containers. The purpose of this measure is, on the one hand, to increase the production of the factories operating with that type of material and, on the other, to collect funds.

#### Utilization of Cadres and Revision of Training Methods

It should be recalled that one of the points which evoked much discussion at the recent OJM seminar was the utilization of this organization's cadres who have been trained at home or abroad.

This situation was causing stagnation or their dissociation from the organization's tasks. Insofar as training is concerned, it was found that the young people trained by practice, especially in volunteer work, wherein they demonstrated their participation, at the conclusion of their missions did not bring detailed reports on the evaluation of the structural entities to which they had been attached.

Also, the selection of individuals to attend OJM courses or to take part in other activities was regarded as improper. The choice was being made mechanically; there was no criterion, in other words, the proposals were not based on grounds.

Secretary Aboo N'guali remarked: "We must admit that, in fact, there has been a mistake. We held a youth festival for a majority, whereas it should have been a festival for all the young people; but it was a great lesson for us."

Aboo N'guali cited a criticism made by the participants of the methods applied in the selection of members for the festival; for, despite the fact that there had been a competition, it was noted that the latter was won, not by the most dedicated and exemplary young people in OJM, but only by the cultural groups.

For this reason, the youths who had the opportunity to take part in the Youth Festival were incapable of conveying their experiences to the youth groups that did not attend that event; some being engaged in more tasks, and not attending meetings.

To put an end to the aforementioned irregularities, the OJM acting provincial secretary stressed that "OJM in Sofala will create conditions to enable the young people who have taken courses to be assigned to priority sectors, and to be constantly backed and checked by the rank and file structure."

OJM will aim at evaluating the effort expended by its best cadres, through socialist emulation campaigns, and these young people will be the ones who will have priority for participating in the organization's major events. Aboo Taibo remarked: "We must make maximum use of the rank and file cadres, as instructors, to dynamize the work in preparation for the Second Conference."

#### Restoration of the OJM Club and Restaurant

The deteriorated condition of the Youth Club facilities and the destruction of its assets were also a point which evoked heated discussion at the seminar. During the debates, disclosures came to light concerning the use of that club for purposes contrary to the organization's principles.

Most of the delegates present at the meeting were of the opinion that an investigating commission should be appointed so as to ascertain those possibly responsible for, or perpetrators of that regrettable type of activity to which the club has been devoted.

The commission would also have the task of electing an operational management commission, requiring the rendering of accounts by the current members and, with them, studying the recovery of the missing assets, including valuable books as well as some furnishings.

After the reorganization of those recreational premises, the aforementioned commission would undertake an identical task at the Youth Restaurant, so that it may meet the needs of the youth group.

2909

CSO: 3442/318

FAM RECOVERS TOWN AIDED BY COMMUNITY WORKERS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Mar 84 p 16

[Text] The action, which is also part of the fulfillment of the watchword to make 1984 the year of elimination of armed bandits, involves not only the Armed Forces, but also workers from various sectors of activity, and the population of Gorongosa as a whole, through its participation in self-defense courses.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was in Gorongosa, where it learned these facts, stressing, among other activities under way in that part of Sofala Province, the reuniting of families recovered from the hands of the armed bandits; specifically, the support in the form of food, clothing and work tools, to resume the agricultural production.

Carlos Diogo Escote, commander of the Battalion 511 company of FAM/FPLM [Armed Forces of Mozambique/Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], which participated directly in the military operations near the Gorongosa mountains, told the reporters that the bandits were doomed to death; a fact which is typified by their consecutive defeats on the battlefield.

That subordinate officer said: "We have carried out several military operations, primarily the destruction of the enemy's camps and bases. Although it is impossible now to specify the number of bandits that have already been killed, since the operations are still continuing, I can say that it is considerable." He added: "We are determined to eliminate the armed bandits."

It should be recalled that Gorongosa is currently considered the strategic area of the armed bandits, from which they engage in acts of sabotage and spread unrest in various other sections of the country.

Liberated People Give Testimony to DM

"I was leaving my farm in the communal village of Nhamussongora, when a group of men wearing uniforms identical to those of our Armed Forces made me accompany them to the base in Nhadongo. They told me that I would have to supply them with food and work for them." This is the testimony of Silva Alfinete, aged 63, and recently released by the FAM/FPLM.

Silva Alfinete remained in the hands of the armed bandits for nearly a year, until September 1983. From his account, escaping the bandits' encirclement is not easy, and is possible only when our forces attack the enemy's bases. He is now in charge of the center to accommodate those who have been liberated.

Gustina Nhassopo, aged 30 and the mother of two children, told us, in turn, that "the bandits forced us to serve them. No one says 'no' to the 'madjuba' or the armed bandit, because everything is based on terrorism."

When asked about the way in which women are treated by the bandits, she replied: "Besides being forced to cook, there were instances in which we were subjected to rape."

#### The Specter of Hunger

However, we must stress other types of action that is under way in the headquarters locality of Gorongosa, devoted primarily to safeguarding the health of the liberated population. It is related to health care for children, who have been seriously hurt by malnutrition.

A source from the health office disclosed to DM: "As soon as the district receives milk for children, we shall have to give priority to those who have been recovered, because many children show signs of malnutrition." He added that this was due to abject conditions to which the now released population had been subjected at the bases of the armed bandits.

Concurrently, the party structures in Gorongosa are undertaking major efforts to mobilize the population, so that they may engage in production, aimed at a rapid improvement in their nutritional diet.

2909

CSO: 3442/318

## BRIEFS

FRELIMO GRASSROOTS COMMISSIONS--In order to guarantee the proper functioning of FRELIMO party's cells, commissions for the revitalization of the party's grass-roots have recently been created at the level of enterprises and residential areas in Tete City. These commissions include members of the Secretariat of the party committee in the capital of Tete Province. These members should analyze the degree of participation of members in the mobilization of the population for the national reconstruction tasks. [Text] [MB080822 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 84]

ZAIRE COPPER THROUGH BEIRA--This year, Zaire is likely to increase its copper exports through the Mozambique port of Beira. This was disclosed today by Muamba Ndouba, Zairian minister of transport and communications. In an exclusive interview with AIM, Muamba Ndouba said that the (only limitation faced by Zaire) in immediately increasing the amount of copper to be exported through the Mozambique port is the fact that the Zairian railroad does not have enough freight cars for this route. He said that Zaire's readiness to increase its exports through Mozambique is also due to the fact that the present visit by President Samora Machel to Zaire has shed new light on cooperation between the railroads of the two countries. The Zairian minister of transport and communications said that talks will be even more fruitful and fertile, and cooperation will be improved. He said that the amount of copper to be carried will also increase as a result of the talks. According to Minister Muamba Ndouba, Zaire exported between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of copper through the port of Beira last year from Shaba Province, where the mines for this ore, Zaire's main source of income, are located. [Text] [MB092030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Apr 84]

MAPUTO CITY REORGANIZATION--Major General Jorge Rebelo presented the party proposal to make 26 February "Maputo City Day" to the residential area administrative bodies of the capital yesterday. This proposal is part of the program to reorganize the capital in terms of structures which will deal primarily with matters regarding residential blocks, the grassroot structures which ensure the residential area's unity. The proposal is a result of the solidarity meeting for the flood victims, held on 26 February, during which Maputo resident demonstrated a spirit of solidarity and unity. The first task under the plan for reorganizing the city is the creation of residential commissions which will integrate the head and deputy head of the commission, officials of the Mozambique Women's Organization, members of the Organization of Mozambique Youth, vigilantes, and activists of the 10-family security cell. The commissions will, as priority tasks, organize the residential areas, create vigilante groups, organize people's militia, and ensure that the surroundings are clean and tidy. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Mar 84]

CSO: 3442/323

RIGHT WING ELEMENT ATTACKS MULTIPARTY CONFERENCE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 7 Mar 84 pp 9, 12

/Excerpts/ The Multiparty Conference /VPK/ which is now underway in South-West Africa has only one objective: the ultimate exclusion of a white voice in the politics of that region, according to a commentary by Frikkie Strauss published in DIE STRYDER, a right wing newspaper published in Windhoek, of which he is the editor.

A political conference between the various political parties of South-West Africa was initiated towards the end of last year. This is familiarly known as the Multiparty Conference.

The general objective of the VPK is apparently an attempt at finding a solution for the South-West Africa problem. There is not much clarity with respect to its exact objectives and ultimate aims. In order to obtain more clarity in this respect, as well as the true nature of the conference and its objectives, one must simply take into view some of the statements which have been made by its members.

Antiwhite

In Andreas Shipanga's new year's message, published in DIE REPUBLIKEIN of 4 January 1984, he showed quite clearly where his heart is through the eulogies he recited over the Rev Michael Scott who died in 1983. (Michael Scott was greatly responsible for stirring up anti-South African feelings, locally and abroad during the 1950's and he was exiled by the South African Government then in power). In addition Shipanga also expressed sympathies with the families of political prisoners putting the main emphasis to the case of Herman Tiovo ja Tiovo who is serving a life long sentence at Robben Island for acts of terrorism. This is how he expressed himself in his closing sentences: "We deeply hope that relevant parties, such as SWAPO, will be taking part in this national effort rather than staying out of it. The struggle for self-determination and independence will continue with the hope and trust that this goal will be attained."

The antiwhite utterances of Justus Garoeb, of the Damara Council, and of Mr Karua, of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, are already well known.



From the foregoing it ought to be clear to anybody that the VPK is only another instrument of expression for the purely antiwhite minded black nationalism whose fruits we have already learned to know in Africa. There are no essential differences between the real aims of the VPK initiators and those of SWAPO, namely, an independent South-West Africa under a black government through the application of United Nations Resolution 435.

#### Untenable

The untenability of the South-West Africa Nationalist Party's participation in the VPK is clear to everybody and that party justifies its participation in it by saying that the decisions of the conference are being taken in accordance with the so-called "consensus" principle. Consensus was the word that bewitched the whites of South-West Africa into giving their assent to the participation of the South-West Africa Nationalist Party in the former Turnhalle Conference. There are very few words in existence having so much lack of factual and real content as this word. Will the leaders of that Nationalist Party now employ this hollow sounding commonplace word a second time to involve the whites of South-West Africa in a conference which has one purpose only, namely, the final exclusion of the white voice in the politics of South-West Africa, or have they lost touch with reality to such an extent that they really believe that consensus can succeed in South-West Africa? For us it is inconceivable that fully grown political leaders could live in such a dreamworld; however, it is possible that a few remarks on the subject of the idea of consensus could get them to think it over again.

Although there have been many discussions about consensus in South-West Africa the simple truth is that it has never been tested in the conduct of government there. In other words, it has never worked in South-West Africa.

The so-called consensus, which actually did exist, was limited only to the Turnhalle Conference and lasted only for a period of about 15 months.

It is likely that the South African Government will make an effort at assembling an internal multiracial government on a Turnhalle basis. To do this it will need the help of the South-West Africa Nationalist Party, however, the leaders of the latter party are not likely to participate in the new government until they get the support of the majority of the whites for that. Such an order of things as contemplated would probably be again preceded by a referendum as was the case in 1977. It is here where the whites have the chance of nipping in the bud any future powersharing structure. If we, as whites, express opposition to such a structure it cannot be organized and brought into existence, because it will not be able to work without white participation and if the South-West Africa Nationalist Party does not obtain the support of the majority of the whites for that it will not be able to take part in it.

We cannot allow ourselves to be caught up in the same snare as that of 1977 by our political leaders and we can prevent that only if we judge the statements and actions of politicians with the sharpest possible critical mind, testing them against the requirements of a continued existence of the whites in South-West Africa. We cannot allow ourselves to be overwhelmed again by a heap of

empty new political concepts into accepting things which we do not understand a priori. We must demand of political leaders that they explain exactly what they mean and do so in terms which have a definite content for the average voter. In this respect we will, as we have done in the past, endeavor to make a positive contribution in our newspaper DIE STRYDER.

You have the duty of informing your fellow whites and to make them sensitive to deviating actions and statements on the part of politicians.

7964

CSO: 3401/62

## BARNEY BARNES OUSTED FROM CHAIRMANSHIP IN SURPRISE MOVE

### Witness Describes Scene

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 10 Mar 84 p 10

[Text] When the Chairman of the Coloured Legislative Assembly called for a vote on the surprise motion of no confidence against him, not a single member of the Legislative Assembly was prepared to support the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

While thunder rolled over Windhoek at 15h41 on Thursday afternoon, inside the House there was a deathly silence as Mr Dino Stuart formally requested: "All those in favour of the motion, please stand!"

### Incredible

Within seconds it was a fait accompli as Mr Barnes watched the incredible sight of the entire house rising to its feet against him. Apparently in total disbelief of what was happening, this normally self-confident Namibian politician stumbled to his feet and remained standing.

By his own last deed as Chairman of the Executive Committee Barney Barnes provided for a unanimous count on the motion of no confidence in him as leader of the Coloured Representative Authority. It was an historic moment.

### Cheering Crowd

Following the leader from the members of the House, the packed galleries rose and burst into spontaneous applause. Looking up at the cheering crowd, Mr Barnes slumped back into his chair protesting to the Assembly Chairman.

"But this is out of order, Mr Chairman," he appealed. His voice was almost drowned.

### New Acting Chairman

Exco member Mr Reggie Diergaardt proposed that the House be briefly adjourned to give members the opportunity to decide on the re-allocation of seats. When the House resumed its activities it was announced that Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout was the new acting Chairman of the Executive Committee for Coloureds.

Yesterday morning Mr Barnes didn't turn up at the buildings of the Executive Committee in Khomasdal. It was shortly after nine when Mr Bezuidenhout confirmed that he received a telephone call.

### Resignation

Mr Barnes informed him that on the eve of the Congress of his Labour Party, which is due to start today, he was handling in his resignation as party leader.

"The resignation of Barney Barnes has united the Coloured people of Namibia like never before," Mr Bezuidenhout said in a short statement yesterday. "A period of bitter resentment in our ranks is behind us. It is my heartfelt hope that this will never be repeated."

### Stand Together

"The Congress of the Labour Party convenes tomorrow (Saturday) to elect a new leader. Our party stands together to approach a new era of constructive development and cooperation with the other population groups of Namibia in our search for peace and independence."

It is widely expected that the Labour Party will next week approach the multi party conference in order to join it in the near future. Mr Bezuidenhout confirmed that this was to be discussed at the Congress.

### Colored Unity Expected

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 10 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

**WINDHOEK: Yesterday the imposing presence of Mr L.J. (Barney) Barnes, was absent from the office of the Chairman in the Coloured Council Building in Khomasdal. In a surprise move on Thursday of this week a palace revolution came about in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Mr Barnes being ousted as Chairman of the Coloured Administration, in a motion which was unanimously accepted.**

After Dr Johan Jones, Secretary of Finance, had opened the sitting of the Coloured Legislative Assembly on Thursday

afternoon, Mr Billy Phillips of the Labour Party tabled a motion of no confidence in Mr Barnes, criticising him for what they called 'dictatorial' actions.

The motion was unanimously accepted, and Mr Barnes was ousted from the position as Chairman.

Following his ousting from the position of Chairman, and with what would appear to be a bleak coming week for Mr Barnes himself, certain observers emphasised that the man should not be underestimated.

His own Labour Party members in the Legislative Assembly were dissatisfied mainly, with the way in which educational matters were handled. Teachers were allegedly transferred without the approval of the Executive Committee, bursaries increased, and they were also

dissatisfied with the way in which bursaries were given.

The motion of no confidence was seconded by Mr Reggie Diergaardt.

The Legislative Assembly of the Coloureds is composed of 15 members - 11 Labour Party members, and 4 Liberal Party members. Mr A.J.F. Kloppers is the leader of the Liberal Party which is a member party of the DTA.

It was the view of certain Labour Party members that Mr Barnes himself stood in the way of 'reconciliation' between factions of the Coloured people. Their intention is to first unite the Coloured people, and then take them into the 'multi party conference', for they felt it was ironic, as in the case of the Baster group, that two opposition parties were in the MPC. In other words, there was 'unity' in the MPC but no 'unity' among the Baster people themselves.

Last night, it was believed,.

The Council chamber was packed to capacity on Thursday when Mr Barnes was ousted, and Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout took his place as acting Chairman of the Executive Committee.

In the meantime, in the current sitting, the discussion of the budget will be postponed, for the new acting Chairman, Mr Bezuidenhout, will have to study the document.

At a Party caucus on Thursday night, Mr Barnes was ousted as a Member of the Executive Committee of the Coloureds.

He was also due to open the Congress of the Labour Party last night (Friday) at the Khomasdal Training College, but it is presumed that he will no longer do so. His fellow Labour Party members intended, at the Congress today, to oust Mr Barnes as leader of the Labour Party, and even as ordinary member.

Whether there will now be unity between the Labour Party and the Liberal Party is not yet known.

Approached for comment, Mr A.J.F. Kloppers, leader of the Opposition in the Coloured Legislative Assembly, said that he would strive for unity. If people were big-hearted enough, as he put it, then reconciliation and unity should come about.

Asked to comment on the ousting of Mr Barnes, he described it as a "good thing" because, he said, Mr Barnes had stood in the way of reconciliation and unity. The Coloured people, he said, could not afford small parties.

"Mr Barnes led the Coloured people into the desert" said Mr Kloppers, adding that the effect had been on education in particular. Education under his Administration, continued Mr Kloppers, had reached an all-time low. The best teachers in Coloured schools had left, either to join Nama Affairs or the Department of National Education.

"There's a time to start and a time to end" Mr Barney Barnes said when approached at his home yesterday morning. He was prepared to accept that the time to end was now.

He confirmed that he had already resigned as leader of the Labour Party, but for the time being, retained his membership.

"I have been for 11 years actively involved in South West African politics" said Mr Barnes, "and now is the time for me to relax and let the future decide for itself".

As a leader of the Coloured people, he added, his record was unblemished. His fellow party members called him a 'dictator' and that was their own good opinion. However, Mr Barnes felt that if you were a leader, then you had to lead.

He had left the affairs of the Coloured Administration on a sound basis, he said, and he hoped that the Labour Party would continue to improve on this sound basis.

**"I have no regrets" he said, adding that he retained his self respect.**

**He had given his fellow Labour Party members the option to decide, and they had decided, and he himself had supported the motion, Mr Barnes added.**

**As to his plans for the future, he had had a few offers he said, but he had no qualms about the future either.**

**At the congress over the weekend, the Labour Party would elect a new leader to replace Mr Barnes - a man who in his own way, has certainly stood out among local political leaders. Described as a 'wily old fox' on several occasions, however, it is hard to believe that it is the end of the political road for L.J. Barnes.**

CSO: 3400/818



## GWEN LISTER STANDS UP FOR SWAPO'S CIVIL RIGHTS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 10 Mar 84 p 42

[Article in the "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene" column: "Is it Banned or Not?"]

[Text]

**If there was ever any doubt that the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act (Act 22 of 1981) was not aimed exclusively at the Swapo movement, then those doubts have now been dispelled. Although the Swapo movement is not officially a banned organisation in Namibia, the laws of the country have been carefully structured in order to prevent Swapo from operating like any other party.**

Certainly the statement earlier in the week by the Chief Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, came as a shock to several people. While Swapo, in accordance with the provisions of Act 22, had provided the Chief Magistrate with notification concerning the proposed meeting, and while the said application was still enjoying the consideration of the Magistrate, General Gouws issued a statement saying that any attempt on the part of Swapo members to hold or attend a meeting would be stopped by the Police!

To all intents and purposes, the Swapo movement had applied, through legal channels made available, for the holding of a meeting. In terms of the Notification of

Meetings Act, any organisation intending to hold a meeting at which more than 20 people are present, has to notify the Magistrate, in writing, of the time, place and names of speakers who would address the meeting.

### PROHIBITS MEETING

These stipulations were complied with by the Swapo movement, in the person of Mr Daniel Tjongarero, Deputy Vice Chairman, and delivered to the Magistrate, who, at the time of the statement by General Gouws, had asked for further particulars regarding the application by Swapo. Before he had given a reply, the Police had issued a statement effectively prohibiting the meeting from taking place.

And if it is legally so, as the Police Chief says in his statement, that Swapo is not even entitled to apply for the holding of a meeting, then there is no doubt that this Act is solely aimed at curbing the activities of the Swapo movement, which we emphasise once again, is not officially a banned movement in this country.

And the authorities maintain the pretence that they are trying to enforce a

democratic system of government, while laws are specifically and carefully structured to prohibit the activities of the Swapo movement.

### **DOUBLE STANDARDS**

Probably the most irksome aspect of this is the fact that once again, double standards are the order of the day. Out of fear of provoking the international community, the South African Government cannot or will not ban the Swapo movement outright - at least not while they are still maintaining the pretence of intending to implement Security Council Resolution 435.

And at the same time, the South African Government apparently feels that it cannot allow the movement to operate democratically in Namibia, and through its representative in Namibia, the Administrator General, promulgates laws which make it impossible for the Swapo movement to operate.

In addition to this double standard, there are several others. One of them is the fact that while the constitution of the Swapo movement, as well as its political programmes is banned, the party itself is not. At least, I emphasise once again, not officially.

Presuming that the Magistrate, having received a notification from Swapo of their intention to hold a public meeting, requests further particulars, perhaps in the form of a constitution, then members of that movement could be charged with possession of their own constitution!

Which is a totally ludicrous state of affairs.

### **SPLIT THE MOVEMENT**

Presumably what the authorities are aiming for, is a situation where Swapo members, applying for a meeting, for instance, may be forced to distance themselves from their constitution, which makes provision for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), and in so doing, the authorities can say to the rest of the world: "Look there are two factions of Swapo - one in favour of violence and the other against".

South African propagandists, have for years, spoken of "internal and external wings" of Swapo, thereby giving credence to the belief that they would welcome a 'split' in that movement. And propagandists are intent on the same thing at present, although in a different form, namely, trying to drive a wedge between Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma, and the recently released Herman Toivo ya Toivo.

Such strategies tend to become obvious at times.

Coming back to the question of the Police statement, it is quite obvious at this stage that the Police have jeopardised any possibility of success which Swapo may have had in their application for a meeting. For there is now little doubt that the Magistrate will be forced to reject their application. (Although of course he may have done so in any case, but that is hardly the point).

What then is the purpose of such legislation - what is the point of demanding that political parties notify the Magistrate in writing of a meeting, when the Police take it upon themselves to judge the issue before the legal channels have been exhausted?

But why should the Police step in while the requirements of the Act are still being complied with?

And already the Police have warned Mr Daniel Tjongarero that they are investigating charges against him, because the fact that he had even attempted to organise a meeting, was allegedly a contravention of the Act.

### INTIMIDATION

And while the South African Government, in what would appear to be a gesture of 'goodwill' (but something which obviously has other motives behind it) releases Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo, a committed and staunch Swapo member, on the other hand they continue with what is tantamount to intimidatory tactics against the Swapo movement.

They 'free' Mr ya Toivo, only to impede his 'freedom' after his release.

And if it is correct, as General Gouws maintains, that Swapo cannot legally notify a Magistrate about a proposed meeting, then there is no doubt that the Notification of meetings Act, is solely aimed at curbing the activities of Swapo. Along with of course, other security legislation, such as AG 9 and others.

To create statutory channels for a purpose, and then to have the Police step in and prohibit at will, serves no purpose but merely adds to the already confusing legal tangle in this country.

### NO VIOLENCE

And for the record, there have never been incidents of violence at Swapo meetings, apart from one or two occasions when people opposed to Swapo (in the one case the followers of Chief Clemens Kapuuo) elected to forcibly try and break up a Swapo rally. The last meeting to be held by Swapo was on Namibia Day, 1981.

We must add here, that several of the parties sitting in the 'multi party conference' and claiming to be in favour of democracy, were responsible for the passage of that law through the National Assembly. Do these same parties, who claimed to have called for, and succeeded in achieving, the release of Herman Toivo ya Toivo, agree with what amounts to a virtual banning order on the Swapo movement?

For while on the one hand they appeal to Swapo to join the 'multi party conference', on the other hand they do not speak out against laws which prohibit and curtail the freedom of the people they now claim to represent.

It makes no sense to try and impress the international community with the release of political prisoners, while inside Namibia itself, the anti-Swapo tactics continue unabated.

Let's have some consistency and some answers for a change - is the Swapo movement banned or not? Let the South African Government, the Administrator General or the 'multi party conference' give us an answer.

# NUJOMA ACCUSED OF COWARDICE, TYRANNY BY OTHER LEADERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

**THE LEADER** of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, addressed the same press conference as Swanu leader, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, yesterday accusing Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma of being a coward.

Earlier this week Mr Nujoma was reported to have accused Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua of "betraying Namibia".

Mr Shipanga accused Mr Nujoma of being a tyrant who was afraid to lead his troops from the war front.

"Let us have a look at this character parading himself as the "sole and authentic leader of the people of Namibia".

"As all tyrants the world over, this one heaps unreal titles before his name. He is known as Comrade Doctor Sam Shafiishuna Nujoma, President and Commander in Chief (Field Marshall) of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia...and a lot more.

"This big-sounding fellow has never been near any front of warfare in his life. He has never witnessed an exchange of fire in real life between the forces he claims to command and

those of his adversary.

"No, he is too cowardly for such a daring venture," Mr Shipanga said.

Mr Shipanga identified some of the qualities he considered important in a leader.

He named Amilcar Cabral of Guinea (Bissau), Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Mr Oliver Tambo of the ANC.

Mr Cabral led his movement, the PAIGC, against Portuguese colonial forces in person, taking his fighting men into battle inside Guinea Bissau until his own death.

Mr Arafat had constantly stayed with his forces in fierce battles.

At least twice he had stayed with his men under siege in Lebanon. In 1983 he was offered a safe passage out of Tripoli when some of his former supporters, aided by Syria, trapped his forces.

"He refused to leave his fighting men behind and led them out of Lebanon for the second time in less than a year," Mr Shipanga said.

"Nearer home, Oliver Tambo, a year ago, heard of the SADF raid on Maseru, capital of Lesotho, in which ANC

members died."

He went to the funeral, facing possible death, just a few kilometres from the SA frontier.

"That is the stuff the leaders of people are made of," said the Swapo-D leader.

But he said when events started unfurling in Southern Africa towards the end of January, Mr Nujoma "jumped on an extended tour of capitalist Western Europe and North America".

On hearing the news of the Lusaka agreement between Angola and South Africa, Mr Nujoma "didn't care less".

"Any commander of fighting men could have cut short his grand tour in order to come to the spot where his fighting men were gathered in an altogether difficult position.

"But no, Sam Nujoma found the life of Paris too good to be bothered by these new developments in

southern Africa. He could not allow himself to fly back to London or Lusaka", Mr Shipanga said.

"The only news that was fit to momentarily break his tour of the Western Contact Group's five capitals was when he heard his 'uncle Yuri Andropov' of the USSR had passed away," Mr Shipanga said.

Referring to Mr Herman Toivo ya Toivo, Mr Shipanga said he had been sent to jail on the "strength of letters and documents Sam Nujoma claimed were stolen from his briefcase in London first in 1966 and secondly in Lusaka in 1967.

"All those documents, however, turned up in the hands of the South African prosecuting team against Ya Toivo and others."

Mr Shipanga said Mr Nujoma was still "loitering" in Lusaka.

"The future and the fate of the Plan combatants does not worry him at all," he said.

CSO: 3400/818

AGRICULTURAL UNION DELEGATION VISITS ZIMBABWE

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Feb 84 p 4

/Text/ Speaking at a press conference in Windhoek yesterday Johnnie Kirsten, the president of the South-West Africa Agricultural Union /SWALU/, stated that serious consideration must be given to certain aspects of the agricultural industry in South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr Kirsten and three other delegates of Georganiseerde Landbou /Organized Agriculture/ has just returned from a visit to Zimbabwe.

Mr Kirsten also referred to the traditional farmers, this being an area where ways can be studied for encouraging farmers to take a more active participation in the agricultural industry.

Mr Kirsten said that the problems facing agricultural industry are that there is not as yet a permanent form of government in South-West Africa/Namibia and there is a lack of financing and know-how.

Mr Kirsten and his delegates visited mainly Harare and the agricultural regions in the vicinity of the Zimbabwean capital for the purpose of determining the effect of independence on the new country. The objective of the visit was also that of establishing contact with other countries, other than South Africa, with respect to agriculture. For this reason agricultural leaders of Zimbabwe have also been invited to visit South-West Africa/Namibia.

According to Mr Kirsten efforts will be made in the future to establish contact with other countries of southern Africa in the area of agriculture.

He said that the agricultural regions visited in Zimbabwe have excellent possibilities, but these are also being terribly plagued by droughts. There is concern that Zimbabwe may not be able to produce enough food for its population this year.

In contrast with South-West Africa/Namibia, where SWALU is the only organization for farmers, Zimbabwe has three of such organizations: one for the commercial farmers, one for the smaller farmer and one for the communal farmers.

According to Mr Kirsten the commercial farmers, most of whom are whites, continue to exist as they did before independence and they enjoy the confidence and



recognition of the Mugabe government. In order to be recognized as a commercial farmer in Zimbabwe the farmer must show a certain income as being earned from agricultural production, while he must also obtain a license costing 80 dollars.

Mr Kirsten said that a great deal is being done in Zimbabwe in the area of agricultural research and to a great extent this is being financed by the farmers themselves. Subsidies and drought aid are not being given to farmers in Zimbabwe and, in contrast with South-West Africa/Namibia, there is only one financing institution for farmers. The help being provided by institutions entails, among other things, a package containing commercial fertilizer, seed and information for enabling the small farmer to produce. The help is provided on a cooperative basis.

Agricultural unions are also creating facilities in farms where training and information are being given to farmers. According to Mr Kirsten Zimbabwe beef producers play a smaller role than acreage farmers. Zimbabwe's best currency earners are tobacco, gold and maize. About 1 million rand average income is derived annually from maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar, meats and peanuts.

In Zimbabwe there are about 5 million head of cattle, half of which are owned by commercial farmers. Only about 10 percent of the entire stock is marketed annually, while one-third is being consumed locally and Zimbabwe is now trying to gain access to the European Economic Community.

Mr Kirsten does not envisage any serious problems for the agricultural industry in South-West Africa/Namibia after independence, provided free enterprise will maintain its place, there will be recognition from the government and sufficient markets will be available.

Visiting Zimbabwe along with Mr Kirsten were Paul Smit who is chairman of SWALU's Development Committee and deputy chairman of the Meat Producers Association, Henning Snyman, director of SWALU, and Gys Reitz, the communications official of SWALU.

7964

CSO: 3401/62

COUNTRY MAY GET ITS OWN RAILWAYS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] INVESTIGATIONS ARE UNDERWAY for the possible nationalisation of Namibia's railway system currently owned and run by the SA Transport Services.

The future of the railway network is being decided by non-Namibians, however.

The rail probe was disclosed by South Africa's Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, last month in his budget speech.

The Minister said losses on the Namibia system had risen to R90m a year--up from R70m two years ago--and that the time had come for Namibia to accept responsibility for transport services.

"I have therefore requested the management of Transport Services to conduct an in-depth investigation into our services in the area.

The time has come for SWA to accept financial and operating responsibility and we are prepared to negotiate with them in this connection," Mr Schoeman said.

In 1982 the SA Govt announced without consulting the interim administration in Windhoek, it would be recouping its R70m loss on the SATS in the country for the previous year, in the form of a loan, for the first time.

The Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, reacted to the latest announcement by saying Namibia would be unwilling to assume financial responsibility for something it did not control.

System Manager of the SATS in Namibia, Mr Willie Strauss, said the organisation would continue "operating as normal" for the time being.

A spokesman for the Administrator General's office said no negotiations had commenced yet between the SATS and the Administration in Windhoek.

The decision to grant Namibia a greater degree of self-administration of its loss-incurring rail network, is accompanied by rising freight tariffs and staff reductions.

Sweeping hikes in freight charges and staff cuts are being implemented as Namibia, like SA itself, experiences continuing downturns in goods traffic.

Mr Straus told The Advertiser the SATS had reduced its staff by 15% from 9 000 to 7 700 over the past two years.

CSO: 3400/818

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN FISHING INDUSTRY SPELLED OUT

Walvis Bay NAMIB TIMES in English 23 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

**"In the capitalistic system under which we operate, the State is the major shareholder in all private and public companies", Mr. A. P. du Preez, chairman of The General Development Company of Namibia Limited states in a letter to the Editor of the Namib Times in reply to the report on the front page in a recent issue of this publication in which the Editor asked whether the South West African pelagic fish resource was being exploited for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory or the shareholders of the fishing companies.**

Mr. du Preez contends that the State wants the highest possible income from this source to help them to meet their obligations towards the country and its people.

The more efficient therefore a company in the fishing industry operates and utilizes its raw material — in this case the fish — the higher its profit and therefore the income of the State. As far as being a national asset, the pelagic fish resource therefore contributes towards the State coffers.

Ninety percent of all South West African companies have as a partner in some or other of their fishing departments The Peoples Com-

pany of Namibia Ltd. Over the past two years this company received more than R600 000 as their share from its partnership arrangements with the fishing companies.

Mr. du Preez explains that this organisation is an all South West African/Namibian company having about 2 500 shareholders spread right through the territory from Ovambo to Keetmanshoop.

"The fishing industry could very well decide to extend their partnership arrangement in the future to the benefit of a wider range of people in Namibia," Mr. du Preez adds in his letter.

## BRIEFS

DIAMONDS FROM DRAINED SEA--Oranjemund--The CDM Mining Company's unique method of diamond reclamation on the coast of South-West Africa/Namibia (draining the sea for the recovery process) is so successful that within a short time the method will undergo a considerable expansion. Senior officials of CDM said yesterday that a wall of sand is going to be poured into the sea to a depth of as much as 300 meters for the purpose of drying out the surface. So far the surface has been worked only up to 200 meters deep. Already a wall of sand 6 kms long and 200 meters deep is stretching out at sea between Uubvlei and Afferwruken just north of the mining town. Diamonds worth many millions of rand are being recovered every month from the dried-out sea bottom. A 1-day strike of 3,500 karats was shown to me, but its value was not mentioned. If the concession area of the mining company is fully exploited in the planned 300 meter deep region then the life of CDM can be extended very greatly and deep into the following century. CDM is the biggest single taxpayer of South-West Africa/Namibia. During the past 10 years the company has paid out a total of 947.2 million rand in taxes, or to be sure 36.1 percent of the country's total tax income of 2,608.6 million rand. /Text/ /Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 23 Feb 84 p 3 Article by J. A. Engelbrecht/ 7964

CEMENT FROM MOZAMBIQUE--For the first time in the history of South-West Africa/Namibia cement is now being imported from Maputo. The first 2,000 tons will be arriving in Walvis Bay during the last week of February. The importer, Harold Pupkewitz, says that the cement bought in Maputo is a little bit cheaper than that obtained in South Africa. He hopes that in a year or two he will be able to purchase cement from Grootfontein. "We want to improve relations with the rest of the world. Trade always creates better relations, because people will then be talking with each other." This is what Mr Pupkewitz says. The cement from Maputo is packed in six-layer bags. The importation of cement from Maputo can result in regular trade between South-West Africa/Namibia and Maputo. Freight charges for ship transportation are also considerably cheaper than for railroad transportation. /Text/ /Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 8 Feb 84/ 7964

CSO: 3401/62

FOREIGN EXCHANGE USE ON FOREIGN SHIPPERS SCORED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Mar 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by Mike Opara]

[Text] NIGERIA lost about 7.11 billion Naira in foreign exchange to foreign shipping companies within the last five years due to low indigenous participation in her shipping industry.

The amount represents about 86 per cent of the total foreign bills and shipment charges paid by the country to carry out her domestic and international sea-borne trade during the period.

The current edition of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) bi-lingual magazine published these facts.

According to the magazine, out of freight bills and related charges of 1.662 billion Naira annually paid by the country for shipping services, our national carriers earned only 240 million Naira. The dominance of foreign interests in the marine sector, the magazine claimed prevented the country from acquiring her rightful share of cargo to maintain her maritime position in the world.

Both the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL) and other indigenous shipping lines own only 26 ships and charter a few. About 6,080 vessels call annually at the Nigerian ports.

Our national carriers carried about 11 per cent of the total volume of traffic and earned under nine per cent of the total foreign revenues paid between 1977/78 and 1979/80, a situation which it said, persisted despite Nigeria's ownership of about 68 per cent of the total trade traffic of the West and Central Africa sub-region.

The magazine said any increases in freight rates now would be detrimental to the nation's domestic economy and foreign reserve because the significant portion of the total freight bill would go to foreign companies.

It also pointed out that since our independence there had been no major legal enactments on shipping apart from the 1962 Merchant Shipping Act which largely reflected our historical past and could not represent the aspiration of the nation's sovereign status.



# MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN NIGER INHERITED DEBT

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Mar 84 p 16

[Text]

**The military administration in Niger State inherited 450 million Naira debt from the defunct civilian government in the state.**

The state Military Governor, Lt-Colonel David Mark, who made this known at the weekend said that stringent economic measures would now have to be introduced if the state was to survive.

Speaking during the swearing-in ceremony of new commissioners in the state, Governor Mark said no new project would be embarked upon in the next one year due to the financial position of the state.

He also directed ministries and government parastatals to look into existing major projects with a view to cutting down cost arising from unnecessary inflation of contracts.

The governor said that edicts to facilitate revenue generation in

the state were in the pipeline.

Under the edicts entertainment fees, fees payable on landed property and registration of business premises would be reviewed, the governor said.

Already, he said an edict to back up the sales tax introduced on some items in the state was now ready for his assent.

He reminded the commissioners on the need to cut down expenses with a view to reviving the state economy.

Those sworn in included Alhaji Ango Kurebe, to take charge of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development; Dr. Mohammed Usman Kargi, Works, Transport and Housing; Malam Mohammed Aminu Bello, Commerce and Industry; Alhaji Musa Zango, Information, Youth, Sports and Culture and Alhaji Nuhu Bawa, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

CSO: 3400/803

COUP POSSIBLE IF GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ACT SOON

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 6, 14 Mar 84 pp 1-5

[Article: "Nigeria: Deadly Serious"]

[Text]

The military administration has less time to prove itself than any previous government in Nigeria. Failure to do so could well result in a palace coup against head of state Maj. Gen. **Mohammed Buhari** - a manoeuvre which could be followed by a more radical coup led by middle-rank officers.

There are four broad reasons why Maj.Gen. Buhari's administration has so little time:-

a) The public is disillusioned with practically all type of government. It wants a lot of change and needs the rhetoric and charisma of a leader such as the late Gen. **Murtala Mohammed**. Maj.Gen. Buhari is too retiring for such a role. His effective No. 2, chief of staff Brig. **Tunde Idiagbon**, has attempted to offer the public a degree of flair and ebullience. But he lacks popular appeal. Nobody else in the Supreme Military Council (SMC) fits the bill.

b) The economy is more squeezed than ever before. The government's first priority is to reduce staple food prices and ensure nationwide distribution. So far it has had little success. Distribution is the key problem. The cooperatives no longer function enough to make up a national distributive system. Companies such as *United Africa Company* are in a better position to do so. Some basic food prices are higher now than two months ago; some basic commodities are now at times unavailable. Public euphoria is turning rapidly to disillusion. The SMC cannot afford to move sedately - as it would like - in its efforts to find a workable distribution mechanism.

c) The new administration is widely regarded in many ways as a derivative of the ousted *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) government. The SMC is indeed composed, probably without exception, of conservatives. And it is also heavily dominated by northerners. Most SMC members supported the NPN until at least the final year of its term; some SMC members were courted assiduously by the NPN, not wholly unsuccessfully, in the NPN's failed attempt to gain a solid nucleus of support in the army's senior ranks.

d) It is now public knowledge that the 31 December coup was timed above all to preempt a well-coordinated and potentially successful coup by mainly middle-rank army officers. A number of those thought to have been involved have been retired from the army; others have been reposted; but many of those who would have been in the forefront of the middle-rank officer coup are still in service. The army chief of staff, the redoubtable and assertive Maj.Gen. **Ibrahim Babangida**, has so far spent much of his time touring the nation's barracks in an effort to assuage the sceptical middle ranks. It is plausible to suggest that it is only a question of time before the majors and colonels gain power. At the least, the SMC is under a pressure which will grow rapidly if within about three months the basic economy remains choked.

Part of the unease in Nigeria today can be attributed to the usual cyclical pattern of popular expectation: new governments nearly always have a short honeymoon followed by a period of public reservation about their ability to cope. The unprecedented amount of corruption in the NPN government, and the way in which the NPN party machine had spun out of control, made the 31st December coup indisputably welcome throughout the country. But, partly because the SMC has something of an identity crisis, it has been difficult to capitalise on this initial popularity.

The present government was born out of the long history of northern politics, extremely complicated and nebulous but hinged on the traditional insistence that if southerners control the economy then the north must dominate the politics. In the early 1960s, largely in response to Chief Obafemi Awolowo's projection of Yoruba interests through his *Action Group*, the northern establishment set about forming northern institutions to counter the Yoruba and propel the north into economic participation. The then secretary to the northern government, Ali Akilu, working under the aegis of the powerful Sarduna of Sokoto, was instrumental in setting up the *Northern Nigerian Development Corporation* (NNDC), the *Northern Bank*, the *Northern Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation* and various other institutions.

At the same time, again under the aegis of the Sarduna, promising young northerners were taken in hand and educated, mostly at *Barewa College* (AC Vol 24 No 14), to well above average standard. These young technocrats were then given jobs in the northern administration and pushed up quickly through the bureaucracy to form the beginnings of a powerful northern élite beholden to the somewhat paternal style of the Hausa-Fulani aristocracy. The Sarduna, relying on a pervasive network of loyal informers, managed fully to control affairs via his newly-educated acolytes.

Then, at about the time of the division of the north into states, entailing the establishment of the *Interim Common Services Agency* which divided up the north's economic interests, there was an upsurge of secondary school education throughout the north. The exclusivity of *Barewa* alumni, faced with large numbers of new technocrats who did not have such links to the traditional northern establishment, therefore declined, in the process sowing the seeds of the "split" between the old northern establishment and the impatient, more meritocratic technocrats.

Essentially that is the background to the so-called Kaduna Mafia, most recently referred to in AC Vol 25 No 2 as an important influence over the SMC. As has been pointed out in the past, the "Mafia" is a misnomer: it is not a society or group which monopolises decisions, rather a *de facto* meeting of

the northern technocrats' minds. That most members of the SMC are strongly influenced by the intellectual weight of the Kaduna élite is natural and inevitable. The interplay between the northern military establishment and the civilian technocrats increased progressively with the broader education available to the military via such institutions as the *National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies* in Jos.

The fact that the SMC's Major Generals Buhari, Babangida and **Mamman Vatsa** are alumni of *Bida Secondary School* of Niger State does not in practice mean that they are distanced significantly from the northern intellectual-technocratic establishment, or that they should be regarded as "middle belt" people with no overwhelming allegiance to north or south. They are firmly rooted to the "north". Buhari has his home in Kaduna. And the nerve-centres of the military – the staff college at Jaji and the Nigerian Defence Academy at Kaduna – are socially interwoven with the northern élite.

The original ideals of the NPN certainly found favour among most of those officers now on the SMC. Projected, justifiably, as a northern-led but national party, the NPN was bound to appeal to the average conservative-inclined army officer. Though a number of senior officers were miffed at the senior military appointments made by **Shehu Shagari**,<sup>1</sup> serious disenchantment with the NPN did not set in until early last year (AC Vol 25 No 1). Some NPN potentates liked to think of Maj.Gen. Babangida, a key figure following his success in putting down the Dimka plot in 1976, as the most important go-between between the NPN and the army.

A popular perception of the SMC as a continuation of NPN rule, minus gross corruption, is not surprising. In an earnest public relations exercise the SMC now has to persuade people that it is a purely military government, with no allegiance to any group, which intends to govern pragmatically with a truly national perspective. Advice from civilians and former army officers is being downplayed.

Well-founded speculation that a number of northern potentates have influence over the SMC presents the SMC with something of a dilemma. As Maj.Gen. Buhari constantly stresses, the SMC wants to look long and hard at policy options before taking decisions. This process includes a lot of advice from a wide range of northern figures, including **Mamman Daura** (a former editor of *New Nigerian*, now a powerful businessman and leading intellectual light among the Kaduna politico-technocrats, who happens to be Buhari's uncle); retired Gen. **Shehu Musa Yar'Adua** (Gen. **Obasanjo**'s former number two) and retired Gen. **Theophilus Danjuma** (chief of army staff under Obasanjo). No derogatory stigma is attached to any of the above. But they are leading lights of the northern élite. Their presence could be

interpreted as a benevolent yoke around Buhari

However, as noted above, the SMC, for all its good intentions, is too ponderous to calm popular impatience. And there is little chance that out of the present SMC a charismatic leader will emerge to assuage the clamour for radical change. Rather than playing subtly to public opinion, Buhari appears to have been affronted by criticism of the slowness of SMC policy-making. More than ever the message is that the SMC will not be rushed; that it is a military team which will not have much truck with calls for "ethnic balance" (read more substantial Yoruba and Ibo representation within the SMC) since ethnic considerations do not come into the reckoning of a military team whose tenet is anyhow to serve the national interest.

The downplaying of ethnic factors, when it comes to non-northern representation, has yet to result in any serious disturbance. There is no secessionist current among the Yoruba, Ibo or minority people. However, many Ibos believe the SMC's detention of **Emeka Ojukwu**, the former Biafran secessionist leader, has been clumsily handled. The SMC says that the violent excesses last year of the *Ikemba Solidarity Front*, a pro-Ojukwu band of thugs, justifies Ojukwu's detention. The front was formed to counter a group of thugs working to support the ousted governor of Anambra state, **Jim Nwobodo**. Ojukwu's continued detention on these grounds alone could cause friction in the east, especially now that the government has accused **Nnamdi Azikiwe's** former *Nigerian People's Party* of financing armed destabilisation of the present government.

Apart from setting up a military administration at all levels, the SMC had hoped that its main achievement by now would have been a successful attempt to persuade **Saudi Arabia** and other Opec members that Nigeria's oil production quota should be increased. Idiagbon, who has emerged as the SMC's international fireman, apparently had further encouraging talks with the Saudis at the end of last month when he visited Riyadh. The SMC's strategy is clearly to avoid an IMF-forced devaluation of the Naira by instead earning larger oil revenues. But, like the stated intention to make agricultural production an economic priority, this logical effort to balance the national accounts does not address the immediate problem of Nigeria's socio-political malaise - the thrust behind the middle-rank officer coup plan which came so close to happening.

#### **Dialogue with tradition**

The view that the SMC intends to maintain the *status quo* was reinforced last month when four leading traditional rulers (The **Ooni of Ife**, the **Emir of Kano**, the **Emir of Katsina**, and **Chief Ogan of Okirika**) had a well-publicised meeting with Buhari

and Idiagbon at the SMC's Dodan barracks HQ. In response to the growing rate of armed robbery, the Ooni of Ife advised the SMC that robbers should be shot on sight - a statement which immediately brought to a head the whole issue of traditional rulers' powers and how much they should be respected by the government. The SMC needs at least something of a political ally within the country. Traditional rulers, whose powers have been progressively belittled until now, are obvious targets for the SMC. Some SMC members appear to believe genuinely in the merits of traditional rule; others see them more as good candidates for tactical co-option.

The emerging liaison with traditional rulers is at least a short-term liability for the SMC, and Buhari in particular. The issue illustrates a growing generation gap, above all in the north. In most ways it is an inevitable gap: older people, accustomed to traditional rule, are often formally uneducated and therefore undisposed to question tradition; young people, strongly influenced by the independence given them by education, and exposed to university campus radicalism, almost unanimously regard traditional rulers as anachronisms who should have honorary status only. In the north, where for 40 years the late **Aminu Kano** worked to reduce the powers of traditional rulers, the SMC's standing among the young has fallen markedly because of the view that the SMC has an identity of interest with traditional rulers.

The SMC now intends to set up a new border patrol force which will work closely with local chiefs. The impetus to the idea was probably the recent Yola riots (see box in this report). The logic is that chiefs are "responsible" for clans which often straddle the borders, and that therefore the chiefs should be able to give warning of, for instance, the movements of Maitatsine followers. In practice, cooperation between the border patrol force and the chiefs is unlikely to produce much other than mild antagonisms.

At the state level the impression is that the new military administrations often merely mirror the static, sometimes ineffective bearing of the SMC. In Kano, always the hotbed of discontent, the military governor, Air Commodore **Hamsa Abdulahi**, is regarded with increasing disdain by the local population. Though Abdulahi is a Kano man, he does not at all reflect the popular wish for a radical break with the recent past. And in Borno there was trouble when the governor, Maj.Gen. **Waziri**, reappointed a number of former NPN state officials. We understand that a number of younger army officers were influential in forcing a revision of some of the appointments.

It is also significant that one or two outspoken governors, such as Niger governor Lt-Col. **Dan**

**Mark**, are regarded with some reservation in Dodan barracks. Lt-Col. **Mark's** suggestions included advice that traditional rulers should live in mud huts in order to remain in touch with everyday life. The sarcasm was not lost on many local people: Niger's electorate, particularly disillusioned with the NPN, appears to find Lt-Col. **Mark** refreshingly forthright.

The root causes of the SMC's wariness and the apparent slowness of its decision-making process are partly due to the way in which it came to power: a militarily well-planned, if somewhat reluctantly-endorsed, operation to preempt the middle-rank officers. Maj.Gen. **Buhari**, though he was like all other key commanders fully aware of the coup plan, apparently did not know until shortly before the coup that he would be head of state. There are various unconfirmable theses about disagreement in late December over who should become head of state. One thesis is that **Babangida** and **Idiagbon** both wanted the dominant position, and that hence **Buhari** was chosen as an innocuous compromise. As chief of army staff, **Babangida** has the most important back-seat position. He does not have to expose himself to public scrutiny like **Idiagbon**. Instead he can keep in touch with divisional and brigade HQ's throughout the country, his finger firmly on the pulse. (In the past **Danjuma** certainly preferred this post to any other).

#### The dangers of caution

That the SMC came to power with only the scantiest of policy ideas is certain. The reasons for its slowness since then are probably threefold:

- a) Younger officers remain unconvinced that they themselves do not have a key role to play. The SMC thus is constrained lest what it decrees precipitates a sudden crisis leading to another coup.
- b) The godfather figures of those such as Gen. **Danjuma**, Gen. **Adeybayo** and Gen. **Yar'Adua** - who were once the respected commanders of today's SMC members - are breathing down **Buhari's** neck with advice. They cannot be ignored, not least because what they say is often recognised as sound. But it prolongs the decision-making process.
- c) A number of key civilian figures who were asked in January to join the government, declined, presumably because in their view the longevity of the regime was not assured. We understand for instance that Dr. **Ibrahim Gambari**, the foreign minister, was second choice to a Jos university academic. Compiling the federal military government (FMG) was therefore a not wholly satisfactory task. The dismissal of a large number of senior civil servants was inevitable, though a number of those dismissed, especially in foreign affairs, were widely regarded as competent. The respected and able **Gray Longe** remains head of the civil service and is secretary to the FMG. But civil service morale needs to be improved if the SMC is to have effective back-up.

The unease of the powerful intellectual establishment in Nigeria is reflected in various propositions to enlist somehow the formal, collective advice of a number of well-known figures. Those mentioned include luminaries such as Professor **Tekena Tamuno**, Sir **Kashim Ibrahim** and retired generals **Obasanjo**, **Yar'Adua** and **Danjuma**. The fear is that unless a "think-tank" is assembled, Nigeria will risk



drifting into a revolutionary and probably bloody phase.

Arguably the iniquity of the NPN's administration combined with falling standards of living have already pushed Nigeria further towards anarchy than is commonly assumed. Violent crime and armed robbery in many towns is increasing. In Enugu, for example, a spate of armed hold-ups has made it dangerous to venture out at night even in a car; in Kano the governor has imposed a night-time curfew. Several years of crass corruption in high office has created an atmosphere of "free-for-all". The popular impression that the SMC is set to preserve too much of the old order, is liable to fuel the anarchic trend which the SMC needs to eradicate.

### **Extraditing billionaires**

Public opinion remains incensed at the escape from Nigeria of some of the wealthiest NPN potentates, especially **Umaru Dikko**, **Uba Ahmed**, **Richard Akinjide**, **Adisa Akinloye** and **Isiyaku Ibrahim**. These five have combined assets of probably at least \$2.5 billion. Military Intelligence, the *National Security Organisation* and the attorney-general's office are collecting evidence to see if criminal charges could be brought against them. Since the above five probably wish to base themselves in London, the **British** government, if it accepts the validity of any criminal charges against them, will be under great pressure to grant their extradition, especially since it could be crucial to the SMC's survival.

It is argued in Lagos that a former British Conservative government found it possible to extradite Chief **Anthony Enahoro** in 1963, despite the fact that he was wanted on a charge of treasonable felony and had asked for political asylum in Britain. (The Labour Party at the time opposed the move, and the Enahoro extradition was discussed twice in the House of Commons in the space of a week, but the opposition lost its censure motion.) The main treason trial, against Chief **Awolowo**, had then already started in the Lagos High Court and was presided over by Mr Justice **Sowemimo** - now Chief Justice of Nigeria. The Enahoro precedent might make it difficult for the British government to argue that it cannot extradite the wanted men because of their political status.

Given that the stakes are so high, the private protection available to Dikko, for instance, is probably insufficient to prevent his forced abduction to Nigeria. The Nigerian government is presumably willing to offer substantial fees to achieve this if necessary. Dikko's proclaimed "Jihad" against the SMC cannot be taken seriously. At this stage there is no good evidence that the religious fanaticism in

Yola was inspired by any of the exiles.

There is little doubt that younger army officers will be buoyed increasingly by the dissatisfaction of young, educated people with the SMC's wish to pursue laboriously the status quo. On the university campuses it is striking how widely admired are Capt. **Thomas Sankara**, Upper Volta's new head of state, Flt-Lt. **Jerry Rawlings** of Ghana and Col. **Gadaffi** of Libya. The SMC therefore might well be pushed into policies more radical than it had intended.

Efforts will also doubtless be made to check the more political aspirations of university-educated short-service officers. Regular officers are anyhow promoted quicker than their short-service counterparts. We understand that the SMC has now ruled that an officer must have been in the army for a minimum of 13 years before he can be promoted to major - the first rank at which the size of the command is militarily significant. It is unlikely that the SMC will resort to large pay increases - a major earns about 9,000 Naira a year including accommodation - since pay does not appear to be much of an issue at present. Perhaps partly in an attempt to forestall the manipulation by radical officers of under-educated soldiers and officers, the First Mechanised Division in Kaduna launched in January a literacy programme for a first batch of 6,000 soldiers. At the same time the Nigerian Defence Academy introduced a five-year degree course for an initial batch of 200 cadets.

Maj.Gen. Buhari and the SMC probably have two or three more months in which to convince the public and the proverbial young officers that it has workable policies. Prices and availability of essential commodities will be the most potent barometer of success or failure.

The nucleus for a coup against the SMC - as opposed to a change of leadership within the SMC - is unpredictable, other than that it would have to involve young officers. Some reports indicated that the middle-rank coup plot scheduled for mid-January was hatched at the Nigerian Defence Academy in Kaduna; other reports said that it was contrived in Lagos. Logically the key to any successful coup remains Kaduna and Jaji.

**Footnotes:**

1. Last month Shagari was allowed to return to his home town of Sokoto.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN NORTH

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 6, 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Text]

This year's Muslim bloodshed has shown more than anything the vulnerability of the military government in an area where it was assumed to command support. Attempts to demonstrate its authority could well lead to further trouble.

The religious riots which broke out in Yola, capital of Gongola State, on 27 February took the army a week to bring under control. Over 1,000 people were killed and at least 100,000 people are now homeless. The Maitatsine sect (AC Vol 23 No 22) - the followers of the late **Mohammad Marwa** - is unlikely to have been entirely responsible. The most popular thesis is that immigrants from neighbouring countries, particularly Cameroun and Chad, played a part. The theory that "wealthy men" - presumably ousted politicians - are responsible for stirring things up is sometimes taken seriously, particularly in the south. Paranoia about the potential of fundamentalist Islam has swept through the north and has become a problem in itself, hiding local political difficulties (which could otherwise not be disguised) that were proving a serious challenge to the new military government.

The existence of Muslim fundamentalist sects, particularly Maitatsine, is indisputable. Marwa was killed in riots in Kano at the end of 1980. Leaders of the 1982 fundamentalist uprising in Borno were unidentified. Opponents of Shagari pointed out that the rioting afflicted only states governed by opposition parties, implying that the fundamentalists had been encouraged to destabilise the governments of Borno, Kano and to a lesser extent Kaduna. Gongola state was also ruled by an opposition party until last year's elections. The present Gongola State authorities have pointed out that Maitatsine's followers fled from Kano and Borno in 1982 and settled near Yola, where they were put under surveillance. According to the acting Gongola state governor, Lt-Col. Cyril Iweze, they stayed within the law until early February. Thereafter they became a "security threat." At the end of February there appears to have been a somewhat indiscriminate police raid against suspected Maitatsine members.

How and why this transformation happened has not been detailed. There is more to the story than has been admitted. To start with, the polytechnic in Mubi, Gongola State, has been closed since 19 February because of student boycotts, probably politically-inspired. At the same time the state governor, Maj. Gen. **Mohammadu Jega**, barred indefinitely his commissioners and senior officials from speaking to the press. It was then announced that all political detainees in the state who had been screened but not yet cleared were to be taken to prison to await questioning. At this critical point Maj. Gen. Jega left Nigeria for an official tour of Britain and other European countries. He was the first military governor to leave the country since the coup. He has not returned. Maj. Gen. Jega's deputy, Lt-Col. Iweze, then took over. The 15th Mechanised Infantry Brigade and the mobile police were fully deployed, and eventually the situation was contained. The police were particularly ruthless.

There are indications that Maj. Gen. Jega, a Muslim from Sokoto, advised against the attempt to arrest suspected Maitatsine followers. There are further indications that the unrest was

influenced by events in Cameroun, where a treason trial was in progress: it was alleged that ex-president **Ahmadu Ahidjo** plotted with northern Camerounian leaders against President **Paul Biya**, a southerner. There are strong links between the Fulanis in Garoua, Ahidjo's home, and those in Yola, only a few miles away. Marwa was Camerounian. Last year Nigerian police searched all traffic crossing the border, suspecting an influx of arms.

On the day the Yola riots broke out, the prosecutor in the Camerounian trial called for the death sentence to be passed on Ahidjo. On 28 February Maj. Gen. Buhari said he received a message from Biya about outstanding border disputes, saying that he was looking into the problem and that he hoped friendly relations between Nigeria and Cameroun would be maintained.

The pre-independence referenda in Cameroun, then a UN trust territory, resulted in the south joining French-speaking Cameroun and the north remaining in Nigeria. Both results have since been disputed, and in the north in particular ethnic bonds tend to make for common cause between communities on either side of the border, regardless of who is in authority. At the end of November hundreds of "illegal aliens" were arrested in Jimeta - the part of Yola which became the centre of rioting - Viliki, Nassarawa and Dubeli.

A new Maitatsine leader might have emerged in the form of **Musa Makaniki**, possibly a description of the man who is said to be a motor mechanic, owning a garage at the Numan-Mubi junction at Dubeli in Yola. He was not arrested, despite reports to the contrary. On the other hand in Kaduna, where 36 people were arrested on suspicion of belonging to the outlawed sect, the new leader was said to be one **Umar Mohammed** of Hamadalahi village in Gombe, Bauchi State.

In Kano there were also numerous arrests in connection with Maitatsine-type pamphlets. Following the 1980 riots, Kano is now particularly vulnerable. Warnings of impending religious trouble in 1982 had been issued by a prominent Kano politician, Dr **Junaid Muhammad**, who suggested that the unrest had been fostered by *Mossad*, the Israeli secret service, to help Awolowo. This time, in advance of the Yola riots, Junaid warned the SMC against subsidising the pilgrimage to Mecca with public funds because of the activity of exiled politicians who could subvert innocent pilgrims while they were out of the country. Junaid still commands a lot of influence in Kano and Lagos. Last week Buhari told a delegation of perturbed Islamic leaders headed by the Shehu of Borno, **Mustafa Umar El-Kanemi**, that there may be no money for the pilgrimage. A prohibition on the pilgrimage would cost Buhari further northern support, particularly in Sokoto, the centre of Nigerian Islam.

There are indications that the SMC expected unrest, and that the tour of Sokoto, Kaduna and Kano by internal affairs minister **Brig. Magoro** to check border security was the result of advance warnings. Subsequently armed riot police were posted on all routes leading to Sokoto city. The police said there had already been a "mild clash" between religious groups. Certainly, there was political unrest in Borno before the Yola riots ●

ADVANCED WEAPONRY DISPLAYED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Mar 84 p 12

[Editorial: Weapons Display in Chile]

[Text] It is a remarkable achievement that Krygkor could develop such advanced weaponry, despite the boycott on weapons, that in some cases it is ahead of the Great Powers and the rest of the world. Examples of it are now being admired by thousands of people at the international air show Fida 1984 in Santiago, Chile.

Among the weapons systems that are a big hit there is the Kukri air-to-air missile system, which makes it possible for a pilot to shoot down an enemy aircraft by looking at it. It is said that the Kukri is at least 10 years ahead of similar systems elsewhere in the world.

It is too bad that this weaponry cannot be seen in more countries. This would not only promote the export of South African weapons, but also obtain for the Republic's weapons experts the international credit they deserve.

Although Krygkor took part in the weapons exposition in Greece last year, it was asked to withdraw after 4 days owing to political pressure. Thus the weapons boycott has a second leg as well. It involves not only a prohibition on supplying weapons to South Africa. There are also efforts to prevent South Africa from exporting weapons and earning money that would put it in a position to make still more advanced weapons and thus to remain a formidable military power.

South Africa's weaponry experts deserve commendation for being at the forefront of weapons development despite this setback. It is all the more an accomplishment because it is constantly necessary to guard against the military machine becoming so expensive that the economy cannot keep pace with it.

12538

CSO: 3401/56

## FARMERS' CRISIS WITH DROUGHT

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 15 Feb 84 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text] The stranglehold that drought has on large parts of the country has such a depressing effect on the national economy, that hardly any person or quarter can escape its consequences. Especially in the Highveld region the impact of the drought has left damage that will be difficult to repair.

Even if it should now rain heavily, most farmers in the West Free State would not harvest a kernel. Seed, fertilizer, and fuel were plowed in by these farmers to the extent of 500,000 to 1 million rands, but they have nothing on their land. Numerous farmers do not even have fodder for their emaciated livestock. Once independent and proud men now look pleadingly to others for help in surviving.

What makes many farmers' dilemma worse is the fact that after one or more previous crop failures they had taken out large production loans which at some time will have to be repaid. They stand with hat in hand, because what can they repay them with? If they want to plow and sow again next summer, they will have to go into debt again and go lose even more of their autonomy.

True to his calling, the farmer remains a sower. Only a genuine farmer can understand what such a drought does to another farmer. It is men who are tempered by all of nature's whims, who will furnish a helping hand and a word of encouragement just as Bethlehem's farmers are doing for their hardpressed fellow-farmers in Bultfontein and Wesselsbron.

If things go badly for the farmers, they go badly for suppliers, merchants, and shopkeepers. Each of them can testify that drought systematically dries up the flow of money as the farmer's wallet grows empty.

Now is the time to view with respect and reverence the people who see to it that food is on every table and that pantries and refrigerators can be full. Good and bad farmers are all on their knees and all need our prayers.

12538

CSO: 3401/56

RELIEF NEEDS OF FARMERS

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 Feb 84 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] It happens with figures that whenever they exceed a certain quantity, only economists and businessmen are impressed by them. John Q. Public is no more awed by so many billion than by so many billion plus so many million.

It is the same with the farmers' indebtedness. According to figures just released by the South African Agricultural Union, the total outstanding debt for agriculture rose in the past year from 5,776.6 million rands to 6,413.6 million.

The stage is now past at which another figure here or there will make the common man's eyes bigger with amazement. Nor will the fact that with this debt an additional 860 million rands must be counted as so-called excess production credit carried over from the preceding financial year.

The question can be raised whether South Africa's agriculture has not gone downhill to such an extent that it is actually bankrupt. Farmers themselves are asking these days whether the industry can still be saved.

That the industry has landed in this desperate situation can be ascribed principally to one cause: In the year 1984, when the world is excited over the next space adventure, men are still powerless in their attempts to master the elements of nature.

The drought that is now impoverishing large parts of this country, while cyclonic storms with devastating floods are ravaging other parts of it, is only a mild demonstration of man's vulnerability to the forces of nature.

Yet there are certain proverbial retaining walls that can be erected. We can pray. Indeed, we must pray, because this is an expedient for man that truly makes sense, even in his time of gloom.

We can come up with a whole new agricultural strategy, one that aims at making provision for the lean years: the storing and conservation of our water, storage of food so far as practical considerations permit this and a more scientific approach to agriculture.



A part of this strategy can be that the consumer himself make a greater contribution to help agriculture out of its plight. First, a total overhaul of the subsidy system is necessary, and second, the consumer must be ready to bear his share.

The agriculture industry has now reached the stage where we must think big and imaginatively. And what must be done must be done, because the industry must be kept afloat. To pump millions of rands into it sporadically on an ad hoc basis is mere patchwork.

12538

CSO: 3401/56

NEW RIGHT-WING CULTURE ORGANIZATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Feb 84 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] A new 'cultural organization' that Prof Carel Boshoff, of Sabra fame, aims to create, apparently with the support of such distinguished cultural figures as Mr Jaap Marais and Dr Andries Treurnicht, should be looked on by intelligent Afrikaners as just another attempt to take misguided countrymen on another futile Thirstland trek.

Aside from the question of his true motives, Prof Boshoff is moving on terrain where many others are already active. He himself is a member of the central committee of the FAK [Federation of African Cultural Associations], the coordinating body for many Afrikaans cultural organizations. What does he want on their territory, other than to play a risky political game?

Involved in this political game are the Treurnichts and the Jaap Marais's, those who now must accomplish in the 'cultural area' what they cannot attain in the political arena itself. Probably the Gert Beetges, the Christie Joostes and all others frustrated by the right-reactionary political game will also bestir themselves in the 'cultural area'.

This is what the Thirstland 'culture' is like that Prof Boshoff wants to lead fellow Afrikaners to: a culture that has precious little to do with the preservation and furtherance of the best of the Afrikaner way of life, but much more with the frustrations of disputatious politicians who discover that the people view their conflict as a lost battle, because they want to force us back to a past that is gone for good.

Because too many people perceive this obvious truth, Prof Boshoff and his colleagues will try in vain to establish a new 'basis for unity' among Afrikaners.

The unity that they seek is unity against a National Party that meets the needs of the times and leads Afrikaners together with others in the South African nation harmoniously towards a more just future. Such Afrikaners realize that a new Boshoff organization will only result in sowing discord and dissension, at a time when most Afrikaners have readied themselves to meet greater challenges.

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONS 'SUNGU SUNGU'

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] THE Ministry of Home Affairs yesterday warned the traditional security groups--sungu-sungu against indulging in illegal activities.

This caution was sounded in Dar es Salaam by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Hamad Rashidi Mohamed in response to queries on reported actions by the sungu sungu--in Tabora, Shinyanga and Mwanza regions.

Ndugu Mohamed said the sungu sungu should always consider themselves part of national security contingent. "The sungu sungu should understand that they are not above the law. They should know that everybody works in conformity with the Party and Government leadership.

"They should, therefore, understand, respect and obey all regulations which uphold the respect and dignity of the citizenry", he emphasized.

He said there had been some groups who have taken the law into themselves ignoring that they were supposed to work with other law enforcing institutions.

He strongly warned sungu sungu groups which engaged in witchhunting to stop forthwith because their actions had occasioned some unpleasant incidents in the three regions.

However, he paid tribute to the sungu sungu groups in Mwanza which had started co-operating with the police.

He said the government was studying ways to legalise the sungu sungu in alignment with groups such as the people's militia.

He said plans were at hand to educate the sungu sungu on Party directives so that they understand where they stand in the national security.

He urged the groups to undergo the people's militia training being conducted in villages "because that is the training which has been recommended by the Party for the grass-root security" of this country.

He commended the sungu sungu in Urambo, in Tabora Region for accepting and starting such training.

He reiterated the government call to the sungu sungu to engage fully in agricultural activities while taking good care of national security. He urged veteran sungu sungu to educate their young men to understand and appreciate this responsibility.

CSO: 3400/812

SECOND VIJANA CONGRESS ENDS PROCEEDINGS; NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] THE CCM Youth Organisation (VIJANA) has been urged to work out education programmes for its youths, to enable them educate and motivate the masses on all Party directives, ideology and programme of action.

Closing the Vijana second ordinary congress at the Arusha International Conference Centre yesterday, the head of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat's Planning and Economic Department and Zanzibar's Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Sharif Hamadi, said it was the youth's responsibility to inculcate into the masses the Party ideology of Socialism and Self-Reliance through proper use of the present tools of propaganda--radio, television, newspaper and cinema.

He said it would be wrong to depend on sending NEC members to the villages to undertake Party mobilisation for that role could be done properly by the youths, if they had proper technological know how, ideological training and the tools of carrying out the task.

He said youth educational programmes were important because ideological mobilisation was a scientific task. For a person to undertake that task he needed to be well educated in what he would pass to the masses.

"Our aim is to build a revolutionary socialist society. Our youths must be mobilised and assisted in acquiring strategies of explaining many things through various means, including agitation", he said.

The present mass media institutions were not used fully towards mass mobilisation. He cited the case of newspapers, which devoted a lot of their space to commercial advertisements, such as music instead of devoting that space to human resources deployment activities.

Ndugu Hamadi also stressed the need for proper youth programmes that would occupy the youths fully and hence prevent them from engaging in degenerative activities such as bhang smoking, prostitution, hooliganism and aping of destructive foreign cultures.

He cautioned that the enemies of the country were banking on deviating the youths through the introduction of habits that were detrimental to the construction of a good society.

He urged the organisation to open youth registers that would enlist all youths in the country--member and non-members--so as to know every youth's residence, job, educational background and commitment to the Party.

Ndugu Hamadi said it was through such registers that the youth organisation could assist the Party to make use of every youth in the country, and hence enable the country use fully its human potential.

He also urged the organisation to follow the youths in their schools, places of work and in villages, so as to motivate them to love to engage in manual work.

The six-day contress, which was opened by Party Secretary General Rashidi Kawawa, was attended by 907 delegates.

Masanje Vijana Chairman

THE Second Electoral Conference of the Tanzania Youth Organization (VIJANA) ended at the Arusha International Conference Centre yesterday after unanimously electing Ndugu Andrew Masanje (30) the new Chairman of the Organisation.

Ndugu Masanje, who automatically becomes a member of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), polled 707 of 796 votes cast at the elections. He beat his opponent, Ndugu Khamisi S. Kasanga (30) who got 88 votes. One vote was spoilt.

The third contestant for the post, Ndugu Yusuf Omari Chunda, has withdrawn his name in the elections.

Ndugu Masanje was carried shoulderhigh by participants after the interim chairman, Ndugu Anna Makinda, who is also Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office announced the result.

The elections were supervised by the Head of the Organisation Department of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Moses Nnauye.

Ndugu Masanje is the head of the Social Welfare Department of the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Executive Committee and was a member of the former Vijana General Council for the past five years.

Those elected to the General Council are Ndugu Azan S. Al-Jabry (Arusha), Ndugu Grace J. Mgaza (Dar es Salaam), Ndugu Kichwawele Idhungo (Dodoma), Ndugu Ali Mkony (Kilimanjaro), Ndugu W. Lukuvi (Iringa), Ndugu Maingu Karogoje Buremo (Katera), Ndugu Daniel Nsamugwanko (Kigoma), Ndugu Yahya Rufumbo (Mara) and Ndugu Nisafari Mnyetta (Mbeya).

Others are Ndugu Abbakar Ali (Mtwara), Ndugu Joseph Yared (Mwanza), Ndugu Mwasiye Mwakandage (Lindi), Ndugu Sudi Madega (Coast), Ndugu Leonidos Gama (Ruvuma), Ndugu Eliya Petro Mpesa (Singida), Ndugu Hassan Mwakasuri (Tabora), Ndugu Adriano Lyapembile (Tanga), Ndugu Joel Ndegeulaya (Rukwa), Ndugu Paulo Makolo (Shinyanga) and Ndugu Harun Mkesa (Morogoro).

Those elected from Zanzibar's Pemba North Region, are Ndugu Salim Foum, Ndugu Mbwana Hassan Mbwana, Ndugu Masoud Saidi and Ndugu Asha Rashidi. From Zanzibar North Region are Ndugu Iddi Ame, Ndugu Fatuma Sururu, Ndugu Harun Hassan and Ndugu Shukuru Ali.

From Pemba South are Ndugu Abdallah Feruzi, Ndugu Hadija Juma, Ndugu Mussa Omari Mussa, and Ndugu Mussa Suleiman while from Zanzibar South are Ndugu Saidi Mjaka, Ndugu Aziza Makame, Ndugu Shaali Ali Shalli and Ndugu Ali Haji Mdachi.

Those elected to the Council from Zanzibar Urban Region are Ndugu Yusuf Omar Chunda, Ndugu Hassan Omari Mzee, Ndugu Mashamu Khamisi and Ndugu Hadija Aboud.

Those who joined the Council on their capacity as regional Vijana chairmen are Ndugu Mohamed Malinda of Dar es Salaam and Ndugu Samwel Baraka of Morogoro.

Candidates elected to become Vijana representatives in the Party affiliated mass organisation are Ndugu Njiwa Saleh Mgeni (Tanzania Women Organisation--UWT), Ndugu Mohamed Suleiman (Tanzania Parent Association--WAZAZI), Ndugu Esmon Lubinga (Union of Tanzanian Workers--JUWATA and Ndugu Mwita Makungu (Union of Co-operatives Societies--WASHIRIKA).

CSO: 3400/812



COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT AID WELCOMED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] IT IS for very understandable reasons that the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) has become a household name in Tanzania.

For about 35 years, the Corporation has deeply been involved in the country's development efforts, especially in the areas of agricultural and industrial production.

Some of its earliest investments were in the crucial sectors of mining, road transportation and, of course, agriculture which is the backbone of the economy.

A few years later, these were followed by projects growing and processing cocoa at Maramba; sugar at Kilombero; sisal and pyrethrum.

Others were grain milling, development of beach hotels and game lodges in the Serengeti. Most of these projects were eventually transferred to public institutions, especially in the aftermath of the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

In 1962, that is one year after attainment of our independence, CDC, in conjunction with similar institutions from West Germany and the Netherlands, joined hands with the National Development Corporation (NDC) to form the Tanganyika Development Finance Company Limited (TDFL), which at present runs 90 projects--mainly of industrial nature.

Among CDC's leading projects in the country include the Njombe-based Tanganyika Wattle Company (TANWAT). It was incorporated in 1957 to develop and establish a wattle extract factory.

Since then, operations on the 17,800-hectare area have progressively and systematically been diversified to include pine afforestation and saw-milling.

Further, TANWAT's performance in agricultural production and modernisation has always been outstanding and exemplary, much to the benefit of the nation.

The company has excelled in the production of wheat, maize, hybrid seeds and the development of a dairy herd which supplies fresh milk to residents of the area, including Njombe town.

Presently, CDC is investigating a variety of new investments in the country. Priority is given to maize production for consumption, coffee growing and processing, rehabilitation of sisal for export, production and processing of oil seeds, further afforestation of soft-woods and expansion of dairy farming.

These are welcome initiatives, and we warmly welcome CDC's declared intention of stepping up its commitments in the country, especially in the area of food crop production.

For these efforts, coupled with our own initiatives, will greatly help to free the nation from the current economic problems.

CSO: 3400/812

# KIDATU POWER TO IRRIGATE ISLES PADDY

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] ZANZIBAR plans to use power from the Kidatu hydro-electric power station in Morogoro Region for rice irrigation, the Interim Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and Interim President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, said yesterday.

Addressing Kibokwa residents in North 'A' District at the end of his three-day tour of Zanzibar Urban West, South and North regions, Ndugu Mwinyi said that power from Kidatu was cheap.

He said the move was now necessary to lessen over-dependence on fuel power, such as diesel, which was too costly for irrigation purposes.

Although Tanzania was fortunate in having abundant hydro-electricity, it was unfortunate that the power was not tapped to the maximum, especially for agricultural production, Ndugu Mwinyi said.

He said Zanzibar was now fully supplied with enough electricity for use in industries as well as streets and house lighting, with enough power left to be utilised in modernising agriculture, especially rice irrigation.

He commended peasants in the regions for doing a good job in paddy farming despite the current drought.

Ndugu Mwinyi called on peasants to follow the advice of agricultural experts on good farming methods in order to boost production.

Earlier, Ndugu Mwinyi toured a coconut multiplication unit at Selem in Urban West Region.

According to officials of the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture, the coconut multiplication unit is aimed at supplying coconut seedlings. It has the capacity to produce one million seedlings per year for distribution to peasants in Zanzibar and on the Mainland.

Ndugu Mwinyi also toured a poultry and animal feed plant which is capable of producing 6,000 tonnes of feed per year. He also toured a dairy plant at Maruhubi where products such as butter, ghee, cultured and pasteurized milk are produced.

MWANZA POWER SUPPLY IMPROVES

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] POWER supply in Mwanza town has improved after almost six years of on-and-off breakdowns of generators, the Daily News has learnt.

The town's Industries, most of which were producing below capacity or had closed down, are now picking up in production, according to reports yesterday.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Operations Manager, Ndugu Slyvan Kimaryo, said this follows rehabilitation of two of the four generators installed at the Nyakato power house in 1978 as well as the installation of two new small generators.

He said rehabilitation and installation of the two new generators was completed in the first and second week of last month and that the new generator had already been commissioned.

Ndugu Kimaryo said however that the move was a short-term measure. TANESCO was yet to meet the town's power requirement of 8.5 megawatts. The rehabilitated generators can supply a total of 7 megawatts while the new ones produce only one megawatt.

He said the new generators would at least offer TANESCO a "breathing space" while the company worked on a long term solution on the town's power problems.

The power problem has cost the Government millions of shillings in terms revenue from sales tax on industrial products.

Ndugu Kimaryo said the long term solution, entailing rehabilitation of all the generators, was being worked out. TANESCO was now processing a contract with suppliers of the generators.

Some important auxiliaries for the generators, he said, had not been obtained, and recently they have had problems with a water tank for the cooling system. At present there is a problem of fuel to run the generators.

Most industrialists in Mwanza contacted yesterday said there was no power in the town yesterday, apparently because the generators had run out of fuel. They said however that power supply had greatly improved in the past three or four weeks, although not to their satisfaction.

The TANESCO Regional Manager declined to comment on the yesterday's blackout, but one industrialist told the Daily News that a fuel tanker had arrived in the town, and that they had been assured that power would have resumed by late yesterday afternoon.

However, some of the major industries in the town said they were still using their own generators.

The Mwanza Textiles Mill (MWATEX) is said to be getting enough power to run the factory at three shifts a day, but sources said the mill was yet to utilise the power because of manpower problems.

Most of the mill's workers were sent on compulsory leave following the frequent power cuts. However, officials of the mill refused to comment on this matter, neither could they confirm power flow to the plant.

Ndugu Kimaryo confirmed however that the mill was supplied with enough power to run on three shifts.

The Lake Shop Industries Finance Director, Ndugu A. Joseph, said although power supply had improved in the past three weeks, it was not to their satisfaction. The company could not therefore be able to meet its target set by the Prime Minister's Office.

CSO: 3400/812

PLAN TO REVAMP SISAL INDUSTRY REPORTED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] THE Ministry of Agriculture has completed its export crop package programme aimed at raising sisal fibres output for export from the present 47,000 tonnes to 66,000 tonnes by next year.

The Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, announced the contents of the export crop package yesterday when he was addressing the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) board of directors and sisal farm managers, who are working on the next year financial budget.

According to Ndugu Machunda, under this package, the Ministry has come up with both short and long term plans aimed at rehabilitating sisal industry whose production had slumped from 230,000 tonnes in 1964 to only 47,000 tonnes last year.

The Minister said the immediate plans in the package are to clean all sisal farms, employ a big force of sisal cutters, plant fresh sisal, rehabilitate all the vehicles and improve the welfare of workers in the farms.

He said the ministry would cooperate with the TSA and all other private sisal farmers to ensure that these plans are implemented.

If the programme works as planned, the government envisages to export some 100,000 tonnes of sisal fibres by 1993.

The Minister however, said in order to implement this programme about 480,000-000/- is needed to enable TSA and its subsidiary companies to produce a total of 50,000 tonnes of fibres annually.

The Minister said the Amboni group needs 73,200,000/- to produce 28,650 tonnes of fibres annually by 1991.

He said the government was encouraging other private sisal farmers and was ready to assist them.

To activate marketing, he said, the government has now allowed private exporters to export sisal fibre.

He, however, disclosed that the government intended to close its foreign marketing offices in London and Washington because "the problem facing sisal industry today is not market but low production".

# DETAILS ON COTTON, COFFEE CROPS REPORTED

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] THE Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) has purchased a total of 50,519,- 515 kilogrammes of cotton in Mwanza Region during the 1983/84 season compared to 44,989,794 kilogrammes, last season, Shihata reported.

A report on the preparations for purchase, collection and transportation of cotton for 1984/85 issued by TCA said some 48.3 million kilogrammes of the crop had already been hauled to the ginneries.

During the current season, the statement said, TCA would need 665,622,000/- for purchasing and 21,450,000/- for transportation of the crop with about 150 trucks.

On road repairs the statement said the region was given 5m/- compared to 4.8m/- last season.

Meanwhile, a week-long campaign to educate peasants on better cotton husbandry and to cultivate drought-resistant food crops takes off today throughout the region.

The Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Daniel Mchemba, was quoted as saying that the campaign would focus on weeding and spraying of farms at appropriate time. Ndugu Mchemba will lead the campaign in Kwimba District.

Mwanza, Kwimba and Magu Districts are most hit by drought and have been compelled to ask for 25,000 tonnes of food from the Government to cover the deficit.

Meanwhile, reports from Shinyanga said that the regional committee responsible for the collection and transportation of cotton was last week told by the TCA branch--which caters for Shinyanga Tabora and Singida regions--that out of the 465m/- received from the National Bank of Commerce, 464.9m/- had already been used and that TCA needed another 21m/- for the purchase of cotton.

The committee meeting chaired by the Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Charles Masanja, was told that at least 2,780,117 kg of cotton worth 15,880,- 616/15 had not been hauled from village godowns while 3,535,853 kg were still unprocessed at various ginneries.



Regarding fuel, the meeting was informed that Sinyanga Region required 140,000 litres of gasoil for the transportation of the remaining cotton from villages to ginneries, ginneries to railway stations and the transportation of cotton seeds and spare parts to ginneries.

In Moshi, coffee growers in Kilimanjaro Region have earned a total of 255,456,571/40 from the sale of 15,207,901 kg of coffee during the period between July 1983 and February this year.

The Coffee Authority of Tanzania Manager for the Northern Zone, Ndugu Ng'anzi Makallo, said the region had estimated a harvest of 20,100,000 kg compared to 20,600,000 last season.

The zone, consisting also of Tanga and Morogoro regions, has estimated to sell a total of 21.8 million kilogrammes in the 1983/84 year. By February this year, 16,072,075 kg had been bought at 269,918,962/-. Some 21.9 million kilogrammes worth 262.7m/- were collected last year.

CSO: 3400/812

## VIJANA CALLS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF PRIVATE MANSIONS

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] THE Second Ordinary Congress of the CCM Youth Organisation (VIJANA) has expressed concern over the sprouting of private mansions for rent in the country and called for a re-assessment of the phenomenon in accordance with the Arusha Declaration.

The concern was expressed in one of the 34 resolutions passed at the end of the six-day conference on Tuesday, which also resolved to call on the Party to take a firm stand on the matter, and nationalise the buildings.

The conference also hailed all steps taken by the CCM National Executive Committee (NEC) to cleanse the confused political atmosphere in Zanzibar and re-affirmed its support to the nomination of Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi sole candidate for the Zanzibar Presidency.

The youths also called on the people in Zanzibar to respond favourably to the registration to elect the President of Zanzibar.

They also urged Tanzanians in Zanzibar to elect Ndugu Mwinyi unanimously.

On the defence and security of the country, the congress expressed its serious concern over the mounting smuggling of the country's resources to neighbouring countries, and called for speedy steps to recruit youth brigades to undertake boarder security duties.

The congress further called for serious involvement of the Youth Organisation in the nomination, selection and recruitment of youths in the Defence and security forces.

It also endorsed the formation of youth brigades to participate fully in national economic reconstruction programmes. The ordinary congress further endorsed the establishment of the youth development corporation that would co-ordinate all Vijana economic ventures.

The congress also endorsed the proposal to extend the age limit of its leaders from the present ceiling of 30 to 35 years.

The other resolution passed by the congress is the strengthening of the Moshi-based Lyamungu College of Young Pioneers, so as to enable the Organisation mould its future members in "a political atmosphere that would further the interests of the Organisation".

The Congress further resolved to call on the Party to make the Youth Organisation the sole spokesman of all youths in the country on all matters and interests of the youths. It also resolved to ask the Party to make the organisation the sole representative of the youth in the country.

The congress further resolved to strengthen the Organisation, by providing ideological training of its members, establish a youth national newspaper and take further steps to consolidate the unity of the Organisation.

The Second Ordinary Congress also adopted in full the opening speech of the congress by the CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa.

It also resolved to ask the Party about the youths' proposals to revive the posts of Youth Commander and his Deputy. The congress directed the youth leadership to forward that proposal to the Party.

The congress hailed the solidarity expressed by other youths of the world in the struggle against imperialism. They also congratulated youth representatives from 34 countries who attended the congress as a show of solidarity.

They also resolved to call on the Party and government to discontinue, with immediate effect, the training of trainer (TOT) course given to top government and parastatal leaders, presently at Hotel Seventy Seven in Arusha. This kind of training, the congress said, was aimed at creating cadres who would deviate from the goal of building Socialism.

The TOT course is sponsored by the government of the United States. Previously the training was given outside Tanzania, but of late the training was being given locally.

The congress was closed on Tuesday by the Head of the Party NEC Secretariat's Planning and Economic Department and Chief Minister of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government, Ndugu Seif Sharif Hamad.

The first youth congress was held in 1978 in Zanzibar, a year after the formation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

CSO: 3400/812

## BRIEFS

JUWATA-PRC RELATIONS--THE Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions have agreed to strengthen their relations through the exchange of delegates, study tours, and all programmes for JUWATA in the field of workers education. This was said at the weekend by JUWATA Secretary General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, after talks between leaders of the two trades unions at the JUWATA headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Ndugu Rwegasira said that they also discussed the role of the trade unions in encouraging workers of the two countries to increase production. The global issues, the leaders discussed the necessity of co-operation between trade unions of the Third World countries. The two trade unions totally rejected racist South Africa's insistence of the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola as a condition for Namibian independence. The Chinese union also reaffirmed its continued support for the people of southern Africa in their struggle against racial discrimination and colonialism. Meanwhile Chinese delegates yesterday hailed the good relations between the people of Tanzania and China. The leader of the delegation, Ndugu Hi Zhifu, said the warm reception they were accorded everywhere they visited while in the country was ample evidence of such good relationship between the two peoples. Ndugu Zhifu said this in Dar es Salaam before his delegation departed for Zimbabwe where they are continuing with a tour of African countries. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 84 p 1]

TRDB DEBT--A number of agricultural institutions in the country owe the Tanga Fertilizer Company (TFC) a total of 61,224,000/-, the TFC General Manager, Dr. Jurgen Goebel, has revealed. Dr. Goebel told Ndugu Mramba that the largest single debtor was the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) which owes TFC 48,139,000/-. [Excerpt] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 84 p 3]

IRAN OIL ARRIVES--TANZANIA yesterday received the first shipment of 80,902 tonnes of light crude oil from the Islamic Republic of Iran under an agreement of understanding reached between the two countries last August. The oil was formally received by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum on aboard the oil tanker mt Newton Princes off Mji Mwema from the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, B. Husseinpoor. Under the agreement the Iranian oil company agreed to supply crude oil to Tanzania on commercial terms to meet a large part of its 1984 requirements. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 84 p 3]

TADECO SALT PLANT--TANGA--The Tanga Development Corporation's (TADECO) fine salt plant has been idle for two years because of non-availability of steam pipes, TADECO General Manager, Ndugu Yasin Bakari, has said. Ndugu Bakari said machinery for the plant, built under the India-Tanzania technical agreement, were delivered some five years ago without the steam pipes and that efforts to get the manufacturers in India to bring the pipes had received a negative response, Shihata reported. He said the project, estimated to cost 1,194,123/- in 1978, now cost 2,011,383/- and that the cost might be even higher if the pipes would take longer to arrive. The factory would be producing 300 tonnes of fine salt per year to be distributed in Tanga and neighbouring regions. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 84 p 3]

HARARE COAL FOR MUFINDI--THE Southern Paper Mill, scheduled to go on trial runs later this year, will use coal from Zimbabwe, Mill Manager Duhcan Chisholm, said here yesterday. Mr. Chisholm told the Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, that although suitable coal was produced locally at Ilima in Mbeya Region, the output cannot meet the mill's demand. He said the pulp and paper mill would use Ilima coal in 1986 or 1987 when production increased. Research was, meanwhile, underway to determine the possibility of using fuelwood to power the mills, he said. The mill with capacity to produce 60,000 tonnes of paper and pulp annually, is scheduled to be commissioned in November, this year. An official of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism told Ndugu Kawawa, who was touring the project, that the Sao Hill forest would adequately provide wood for the paper mill. It would consume 283,000 cubic metres of wood to produce 60,000 tonnes of paper and pulp. The mill will later be expanded to produce 75,000 tonnes of paper products annually. According to Mr. Chisholm, initial supplies of pulp would be imported. He did not say where it would come from. The mill manager said most of the chemicals used for paper and pulp processing, including caustic soda and chlorine, would be obtained locally. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 84 p 1]

SIDA AID--THE SWEDISH International Development Authority (SIDA) will in the next two financial years provide Tanzania with assistance totalling 1,450 million/- for development of industries, education, rural water supply, forestry and energy. According to a statement issued by the Ministry of Finance in Dar es Salaam yesterday, an agreement for the assistance was signed in the city between the two parties which had talks from March 20-24, this year. The agreement was signed by the SIDA Assistant Director-General Ndugu Gosta Ericson, and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura. The statement said the biggest beneficiaries in the assistance programme covering the financial years 1983/84-1984/85 include the Small Scale Industries Organisation (SIDO), Mufindi Paper Mill, Saruji Corporation (Wazo Hill cement company) and farm implementation production. Industrial rehabilitation investments will be carried out through the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), it added. Other major projects to receive the assistance are the rural water programme in the lake regions, Mtera power plant and support to public administration, the statement explained. Zanzibar which will also benefit from the assistance, will receive funds for the educational sector. SIDA will also consider additional project proposals to be submitted later, it added. During 1984/85, Sweden will



provide import support amounting to 268m/-, almost 40 per cent of the total assistance for that year, according to the statement. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 84 p 1]

TONS OF TEA DUMPED--SOME 377 tonnes of green tea leaves has had to be thrown away because they could not be processed at Lupembe tea factory here, the CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa was told yesterday. The Iringa Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Athanas Kwilasa, said that the factory had low capacity compared to the amount of tea picked daily. Ndugu Kwilasa said another plant was urgently needed to save the situation. He did not mention the value of the dumped tea but it is understood that a kilogramme of processed tea fetches about 12/- in the export market. Ndugu Kawawa, who is on a one-week tour of Iringa region, was further told that the region received 25,427 tonnes of fertilizer by last December compared to an estimated demand of 64,101 tonnes this season. The Regional Party Secretary said shortage of fuel, truck tyres and spare parts hampered smooth distribution of agricultural inputs and collection of crops from villages. Ndugu Kawawa pledged to assist Makonga village in Njombe district in acquiring a lorry. Makonga, which has been voted the best village in Iringa region, has cultivated 666.5 hectares of food and cash crops. Meanwhile, Ndugu Kwilasa explained that Iringa residents have so far contributed 3.6million/- to the Party headquarters while Iringa Rural, Mufindi and Iringa Urban district have contributed another 119,674/- for Party activities. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 84 p 3]

MONEY FOR BOOKS LACKING--OVER 400,000 primary school text books lying at Printpak in Dar es Salaam may not reach the pupils soon as neither the Tanzania Elimu Supplies (TES) nor the Ministry of National Education has money to buy them at the moment. A reliable source disclosed in the city yesterday that the books were still lying at Printpak and it was not known when they would be collected by TES. The source said a TES Local Purchase Order (PLO) for 59,261 books worth 1,244,500/- had already been received by Printpak, and this quantity may be collected today. The 29,361 books are part of the more than 500,000 text books that have been lying at Printpak for the last three months. "The remaining books may not reach the pupils in less than three months' time as neither TES nor the Ministry has money at the moment to buy them", the source said. It has been reliably learnt that regional education authorities owe TES not less than 71m/-, and the company is not ready to supply more books on credit. The Ministry, which had ordered the books to be printed is believed to have no money to purchase the remaining books after paying 1,244,500/- for 59,261 books. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 84 p 3]

YUASA STOPS PRODUCTION--THE Dar es Salaam-based Yuasa Factory, producing automotive batteries, has been closed due to shortage of raw materials, it was learnt yesterday. Almost all of the factory 68 workers have been laid off for periods ranging between three and six months, and have been paid up to three months' salary advances. The factory, which had not been producing since January this year had been hit by several problems including the breakdown of the boiler and machinery, factory sources said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 84 p 3]

BELGIAN LOAN FOR DRY DOCK--BELGIUM will provide Tanzania with an interest free loan of 31m/- for the construction of a floating dock in Mwanza, following an agreement signed by the two countries in Dar es Salaam on Monday. The agreement was signed by Belgian Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Louis Jaspers, and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 84 p 3]

RTZ STATION UNDER REPAIR--RADIO Tanzania Zanzibar (RTZ) technicians are repairing the station's 10 KW medium wave (MW) transmitter which has broken down. The RTZ Chief Engineer, Ndugu Abdulrahman Mohamed Saidi, said over the telephone from Zanzibar yesterday that technicians from Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam (RTD) were expected on the Isles to assist in the repair work. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Mar 84 p 3]

MWINYI INSPECTS PROJECTS--THE Interim Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and Interim President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, yesterday began a two-day tour of the Isles' West Region to inspect development projects. Yesterday, Ndugu Mwinyi visited six agricultural and livestock projects in the Urban District, which are being run by the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Dutch and German experts assist in the running of the projects which include a 1.4m/- modern hatchery at Kizimbani Village. Ndugu Mwinyi was told that when completed, the hatchery was expected to produce 17,000 chicks for meat and eggs per month. He also visited a 117-acre farm for paddy at Mtwango Village which is being cultivated by small holder farmers using irrigation. He also visited a pilot scheme for a crop and livestock integration project in the same village before inspecting a 164 cattle rearing farm at Kizimbani. The animals are for beef and dairy. Ndugu Mwinyi also inspected a tractor care centre at Mbweni where spare parts for Ford tractors, such as pins and boards, are made. Ndugu Mwinyi is expected to make a similar tour of Northern District tomorrow. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 84 p 1]

BUKOKA GENERATORS--WORK HAS STARTED on the installation of two new generators in Bukoba town, TANESCO's Regional Manager Kasinde Mlale said in Bukoba. Civil engineering works on the building to house the two generators would be completed soon. The generators would be commissioned in May, he said. However, he said, installation of the twin generators was scheduled to be ready last year but was delayed because of lack of building materials for the power house. The new generators with a total capacity of generating 1.2 MW would meet power needs in Bukoba town, which had inadequate power for quite a long time, he said. Bukoba town is at present getting its power supply from five generators which can hardly generate one Megawatt. Mlale said one of the two fuel tanks for the new generators has arrived in Bukoba and the second one is expected here soon. The two tanks are supplied by the British Petroleum Company (BP) and each can store 54,000 litres of industrial diesel oil. Meanwhile, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has completed a two-month feasibility study on rural electrification in four regions. Sida electrical engineer Enar Eskilsson who was in Kagera Region for three days told SHIHATA that the study was carried out in Mebya Iringa, Kilimanjaro and Kagera regions. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 84 p 3]



## BRIEFS

FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE--His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has urged Zambian women to take an active part in Zambia's agrarian revolution to facilitate the nation's economic recovery. Speaking after touring the Zambia National Service Skills and Production Camps in Kitwe, Dr Kuanda said Zambia could only achieve quick economic recovery if all able-bodied people, including women, took the [word indistinct] problem seriously. The president was impressed to see wives of officers and men at the camp working in the fields, saying this was a gesture to be emulated by all women in the country. He said the need to work hard on the land cannot be overemphasized, adding that this was the only way to ensure the nation's survival. Dr Kaunda was taken on a conducted tour of the camp by Zambia National Service commandant Brigadier (Jerotome Faro). He called for love and unity among families of officers at the camps if they were to achieve the objective for which they were created. Earlier, the president toured (Kamfisa) Prison, where he visited the prison industries section. Dr Kaunda later flew to Ndola before proceeding to Lusaka. He was on the Copperbelt to visit markets and industrial concerns to acquaint himself on prices being charged for commodities. [Text] [MB070758 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Apr 84]

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## BRIEFS

DISCARD TRIBALISM, REGIONALISM--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has urged ZANU-PF youth to discard tribalism and regionalism which mar the image of Zimbabwe. Speaking at 1-day seminar of the party's youth executive from the provinces yesterday, Comrade Mugabe disclosed that the recent ZANU-PF Women's League elections were a disappointing failure because they were characterized by regional voting blocks. He said the practice prevented some candidates from getting positions. Comrade Mugabe, who was addressing the youth representatives in his capacity as the party's president, also told them to reject totally any influence from people outside their league, especially during the forthcoming elections. He said its the role of the youth [words indistinct] as well as the party organs on the significance of unity and to choose leaders to the best of their ability. [Text] [MB080756 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Apr 84]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AID--The French Government is in the process of identifying projects which will help Zimbabwe overcome its balance of payments deficit. The outgoing French ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Gabriel de Bellescize, made this announcement. He told ZIANA in an interview that an aid program of about 45 million dollars was negotiated in September last year. [Text] [MB070927 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 84]

FRG AID AGREEMENT--Zimbabwe and the FRG today signed a cooperation agreement worth more than 27 million dollars. The agreement was signed in Harare by the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and the acting ambassador of the FRG, Mr (Kopsenblau). Comrade Chidzero said of this amount, 7 million dollars would be used to build feeder roads, 15 million dollars to buy new aviation equipment for Harare airport, and more than 4 million dollars for irrigation programs. The minister said the remainder of the money, about 1 million dollars, will be used for studies and expert feedback in the FRG. In reply, Mr (Nair) said although his country has exceeded its Zimbabwe Accord pledge, it will start new aid negotiations with Zimbabwe in June this year. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Apr 84 MB]

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